The Gazette is the HOME paper of the Pikes Peak region because it is all that a newspaper should be clean, newsy, and up-to-date.

COLORADO SPRINGS GAZETTE

Sun rises today, 7.06; sets, 4:00
Mean temperature yesterday, 30
Weather today, generally fair
Sunshine yesterday, 78 per cent of possible

NO. 14,098—43RD YEAR. COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO., FRIDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1914—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE FIVE CENTS

PATTERSON FLAYS AMMONS FOR WAY HE USED MILITIA IN COAL STRIKE SITUATION

Soldier in Control of Community Becomes Despot, He Says; Blames Moyer Decision

Supreme Court Should Repeal Law That Permits Military Rule, Contends Former Senator; Strike Is Wrong System, but Is Only Weapon in Hands of Labor

DENVER, Dec. 3.—After Governor Ammons had called out the militia in the Colorado coal strike, former United States Senator Thomas M. Patterson, testifying before the federal commission on industrial relations today, said he changed his call from one to protect all property, afford protection to men at work, protect strikers who wished to return to work, to a call directing that they operate under the Moyer decision, famous as the authorization under which Adjutant General Bell controlled the state in 1904 during the strike of the Western Federation of Miners. In effect, the authorization suspended the right of habeas corpus and made Adjutant General Chase the judicial and military arbiter of the strike districts. He had not been advised of the new order Governor Ammons had issued until after it was in effect.

"That decision has done more to demoralize society where these industrial disputes arise than any other agency," declared Mr. Patterson. "I think where you put the lives of a community at the will of a mere soldier and suspend the operations of the courts, that the soldier is more than human if he does not abuse it. I think it is a grave mistake for any governor to abdicate his power as a commander-in-chief to a military officer."

He detailed that after the order to the militia had been changed the troops were engaged in taking strike breakers into the mines, arrests were made without court proceedings and persons were arrested, among them "Mother" Jones, and held incommunicado on suspicion.

SUPREME COURT SHOULD REPEAL MOYER DECISION

The good feeling with which the strikers had received the militia at the time of their arrival vanished under the change in the order, he said.

All of these acts, he said, by the militia were done under the Moyer decision. I believe the supreme court should repeal that decision. I have said so many times.

Some authority ordered the enlistment of "gunmen, mine guards and men under obligations to the operators in the militia, men who had absolutely no right in the militia of any state."

About this time Governor Ammons went east, and violence began around Ludlow.

Of that violence, said Patterson, I know nothing. I do not believe that the entire tent colony was destroyed accidentally by fire. I saw children and some women were burned. I mean suffocated. They were in a pit—for protection. I cannot believe any militiaman or men were aware of the presence of those children in that pit. I want to exonerate absolutely the militia and the employes of the company who filled up the two batteries engaged in the incident from any knowledge of it.

DENVER AND ALL COLORADO HORRIFIED BY THAT TRAGEDY

Denver and all Colorado was horrified by the tragedy. That afternoon I was called to the headquarters of the state federation of labor. There I was told that there was to be a big mass meeting the following Sunday. I found at the headquarters representatives of the unions in Denver making speeches that showed a frenzied state of mind.

"At the chamber of commerce I found the sedate members equally excited, but upon the other side. It was an exhibition of class differences.

He said he secured the appointment of a chamber of commerce committee to investigate. It never investigated and never reported, he said.

His next meeting with Governor Ammons was after his return when he was called upon to discuss with the governor the call for the extra session of the legislature. The governor, he found, was absorbed in the problem of getting funds to support the militia and measures to stop the sale of liquor in the strike districts.

PREPARED BILL, BUT THE LEGISLATURE DIDN'T ACT

"I prepared for the legislature either the bill that was entered, submitting to the people a constitutional amendment for compulsory arbitration or one similar to it.

"The legislature adjourned without action concerning compulsory arbitration, although the measure providing for the issuance of bonds to pay the expenses of the militia was passed by the house by a large majority and by a small one in the senate.

"Much to my astonishment I learned afterward that the opposition to the amendment came from the labor leaders themselves. I suppose the miners argued that they had the power to force their demands and it would be unwise to trust to the uncertainty of arbitration boards or juries. I think the great majority of employes would be pleased with compulsory arbitration, but the great corporations believed they could defeat attempts of the men to secure increases in wages and changes of conditions by a wearing-out process."

In the small coal mining properties in

(Continued on Page Three)

CLAIRVOYANT HEAD IMPLICATES POLICE

Paid Chicago Officials for Protection in Swindling Operations

CHICAGO, Dec. 3.—Payment of the $500 monthly payment for police protection, Frank Ryan, alleged head of a clairvoyant ring that operated in Chicago until recently, received from $7,000 to $8,000 a month as his share of the swindling operations, he told Maclay Hoyne, state's attorney, in a written confession made public tonight.

Ryan was captured in Detroit a few weeks ago. He is very ill of tuberculosis and his confession was made Hoyne said, on the promise that it would keep him from dying in the penitentiary. It was partly on the strength of Ryan's confession, according to the state's attorney, that Hoyne offered Captain Halpin, former chief of detectives and a score of his men, a chance to resign.

Ryan paid his protection money, he said through Barney Hertsche, a ward politician, recently shot in a downtown revolver fight with two detectives. "When I first came to Chicago in 1911 I paid $300 a month for police protection," he said. "For my end I usually got from $5,000 to $6,000 monthly. Once I cleaned up $36,000 in three months.

Never Had to Go to Jail.

"During the year and a half I was in business here I never had to go to a police station. Whenever there was a complaint against me, the police always telephoned they were coming over with the complaint and I would take the afternoon off. A partner would be shown and, of course, the complainant couldn't identify him.

Ryan will submit the confession to the grand jury tomorrow, according to Hoyne.

In spite of his promise of immunity from Hoyne, Ryan is in trouble with the federal government and a deputy marshal armed with a federal warrant attempted to arrest him tonight, but was unable to learn where he had been secreted. Ryan has been under a federal indictment for two years on a charge of using the mails to defraud.

The federal officials tomorrow will make a formal demand upon Hoyne for the custody of Ryan.

NEW MEXICO QUARANTINES ALL CATTLE SHIPMENTS

SANTA FE, N. M., Dec. 3.—Governor McDonald today signed a rigid quarantine proclamation, barring shipments of cattle into New Mexico from every state, whether or not the foot and mouth disease is prevalent there, and Mexico and Canada. This is effective tomorrow. Shipments now en route to the state will be held at the borders until inspected.

PRES. WILSON AWAITS WORD FROM AMMONS TO WITHDRAW TROOPS

Will Discuss Strike Situation in Message; Wants Law to Govern Disputes

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—President Wilson, it became known today, is hopeful now of an early clearing up of the Colorado coal strike situation. He is expected to refer to the question in his message to congress next week.

Ultimately, it was understood today, the president wants a law applying in all industrial disputes similar to the Newlands act under which many threatened strikes on railroads have been averted. The federal industrial relations commission, which is now conducting hearings in Colorado, is expected to recommend the passage of such a law.

The president is still awaiting formal word from the governor of Colorado that the state is ready to resume complete control of the strike situation and will withdraw the federal troops as soon as such a notice is received.

Chairman Foster today called a meeting of the house mines committee for next Saturday with a view to considering the final report on the congressional inquiry into the strike.

Outlook Now Bright.

DENVER, Dec. 3.—A ray of hope for possible peace in the Colorado coal industry appeared today in the announcement of Prof. John R. Commons of the federal industrial relations commission that he had explained informally to Colorado operators and union officials separately the working of the Wisconsin industrial relations act.

This action followed the declaration of Governor-elect George A. Carlson before the commission yesterday that he would urge enactment by the state legislature of a law providing for a commission and an advisory board to handle all difficulties between capital and labor and to attend to the safety and sanitary conditions of employment, workmen's compensation and compulsory arbitration. Governor-elect Carlson investigated the working of the Wisconsin plan during the recent conference of governors at Madison.

British Oppose the Arizona Alien Law; Protest Pigeonholed

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—A protest from the British consul at Bisbee, Ariz., to the embassy here against the Arizona 80 per cent alien labor law was transmitted to the state department today by the British ambassador, Sir Cecil Spring Rice.

The Arizona law, which provides that no person, not a corporation, who employs more than five persons shall have in its service less than 80 per cent American citizens, was opposed at a meeting of British citizens who asked that the ambassador here take the matter up with the state department.

The protest was delivered with informality to the department and it is believed that the matter will be carried no further as the department is said to be unable to take any action in the matter.

Rattlesnake Venom as Epilepsy Cure Proves a Failure

TOPEKA, Kan., Dec. 3.—Rattlesnake venom as a cure for epilepsy proved a failure in official tests conducted for the state of Kansas. A report filed here tonight by Dr. M. L. Perry, superintendent of the state hospital for epileptics at Parsons, notes the effect of the venom on six patients at the institution who were given the treatment for two months.

In two cases there were more attacks than before, another was unchanged and one patient's condition grew so alarming that the treatment was discontinued in two weeks, the report says.

In all but one case the use of the poison was apparently without other than merely negative results, according to the report. This is said to be the first authoritative attempt to cure epilepsy with rattlesnake poison.

British Begin Attack on Typhoid Epidemic Among the Belgians

LONDON, Dec. 3.—(Friday.)—The British medical authorities are vigorously attacking the problem of a typhoid outbreak in the Belgian army. Orders have been issued assigning a ship for duty as a floating hospital in the harbor of Calais.

Today Major Stedman, who is in charge of the antityphoid campaign, will select a site in Calais for an isolation hospital on land. As soon as possible this equipment will be supplemented by the erection of a number of small water-proof shelters as isolation units. The floating hospital will be supplemented by a number of barges.

A thorough inquiry is in progress regarding the water supply and sanitation with a view of stamping out the source. Argyll Stewart, in 1813.

WAR TO BE ONE OF EXHAUSTION; BRITISH HOPEFUL

Colonel Swinton, Reviewing Situation, Says Allies in End Will Win

TO REQUIRE MORE TROOPS

Fresh Blood Eventually Will Turn the Tide for Allies, He Declares

LONDON, Dec. 3.—Col. D. Swinton of the intelligence department of the general staff of the British expeditionary force in France and Belgium in a narrative dated November 28 gives a general review of the development of the situation of the force for six weeks preceding that date.

There has been recently a lull in the active operations, he says. No progress has been made by either side and yet there has come about an important modification comprising a readjustment in the scope of the part played by the British army as a whole. He explains the movements from the river Aisne to the Belgian frontier to prolong the left flank of the French army and says that in attempting this the British force was compelled to assume responsibility for a very extended section of the front. He points out, as did General French, commander-in-chief of the British forces, that the British held only one twelfth of the line so that the greater share of the common task of opposing the enemy fell and still falls to the French while the Belgians played also a most vital part.

German Plans Failed.

"With the fall of Antwerp the Germans made every effort to push forward a besieging force toward the west and hastened to bring up new army corps which had been hastily raised and trained, their object being to drive the allies out of Belgium and break through to Dunkirk and Calais. Altogether, they had a quarter of a million fresh men. Eventually the Germans had north of La Bassee about 14 corps and eight cavalry divisions, that is a force of three quarters of a million of men with which to attempt to drive the allies into the sea. In addition there was immensely powerful armament and heavy siege artillery which also has been brought up from around Antwerp.

"The official eye witness tells of the blows delivered by the German at Nieuport, Dixmude and Ypres, where at first the allies were greatly outnumbered. For a whole month the British army around Ypres succeeded in holding its ground against repeated onslaughts made by vastly superior forces. The writer goes into details of the German attacks and describes how they were frustrated by the allies. The British force, says Colonel Swinton, which consisted all along of the same units, had to withstand in all most continuous bombardment and to meet one desperate assault after another, each carried out by fresh units.

(Continued on Page Two)

GERMANS MOVING AGAINST BELFORT

HEAVY CANNONADING IS NOW GOING ON

Berlin Says Austrians Have Driven Russians Back From Przemysl

BERLIN, Dec. 3.—(By wireless to Sayville.)—The following statement was sent out by the official news bureau today:

"Joyful advices from Alsace show the fighting is progressing favorably. This ministry learns that heavy cannonading is going on in Sundgau. Germans are making advances toward Belfort.

"The Austrian report officially announces that the besiegers of Przemysl, Galicia, the garrison made a sortie against the Russians and drove the latter back from the outer fortifications.

"Fighting continues in the Carpathian passes.

"Although no news is being received concerning operations about Lodz, it is assumed that the German attempts to flank the Russians right wing are continuing. In view of great value of such a move we expect to learn the Russians southward away from the route toward Warsaw and into the rear of the Russian main army. Much depends on the progress made by the Germans and Austrians on the front and on the enemy's left flank. So far they have maintained their positions and repulsed all attacks, but whether they have been able to advance is not yet known. The loss by the Russians during the last week is estimated at 100,000 prisoners, a number which is considered by the officials as bound to weaken them seriously."

AMERICAN NAVY IS NOT SO WEAK ON TORPEDO EQUIPMENT

Daniels Corrects False Impression Concerning Explosives Now in Use

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—What officials regard as popular exaggeration of admitted defects in the American navy's torpedo equipment was the subject of a statement issued tonight by Secretary Daniels embodying a special report from Rear Admiral Strauss, chief of the bureau of ordnance.

Specifically, the statement was prepared to prove misleading a declaration that "long range torpedoes there are only 38 in the navy," quoted from a speech by Representative Gardner of Massachusetts, who is urging the administration to support his resolution for an investigation of the nation's military preparedness.

While the recent discussion of the subject has dealt only with the equipment of battleships and cruisers, Admiral Strauss took occasion to point out that long-range torpedoes are neither required nor desired for submarines. He recalled that the British armed cruisers Aboukir, Cressy and Hogue were torpedoed and destroyed by a German submarine at a range of 600 yards.

Gives False Impression

"This statement, standing by itself, is calculated to leave a false impression," said Mr. Daniels. "In view of repeated statements that the navy has only 38 long range torpedoes, the chief of the bureau of ordnance has been asked to furnish a statement concerning the torpedo situation and has compiled the following:

"The 38 long-range torpedoes so often referred to as the only ones the navy possesses are of the 21 inch, 21-foot type and there is no ship in the United States navy yet in commission that is being prepared to take them. They were manufactured for new construction beginning with the Nevada and the Oklahoma and these two ships will not go into commission until about the end of next year. Their long range is obtained by an increase in length over existing types, and no ship prior to the Nevada and Oklahoma is constructed for torpedoes of this length. So far as the bureau of ordnance can ascertain, these torpedoes have a high range of higher than any torpedoes manufactured abroad.

"Beginning with the Virginia class, which went into commission principally in 1906 and up to and including the Texas, which went into commission this year, all the battleships are provided with 18-inch 17-foot tubes. Within the last two years it was found possible to improve the 21 inch 21-foot torpedo so as to practically double its range and steps were taken at once to construct new torpedoes having the increased range. We already have a sufficient number of these longer range torpedoes to outfit the eight most recent dreadnoughts in commission and that is the equipment of what they will have on board.

"In addition to the above, there are being manufactured at the government works at Newport and the Bliss works at Brooklyn a sufficient number to provide all of the battleships of the United States navy, beginning with the Virginia class, with the long range torpedo. The Ohio class, which was first commissioned about 1904, is filled with 18-inch tubes and torpedoes of the highest range, cannot be substituted for the equipment now furnished without serious alterations."

Equipped With 18-Inch Tubes.

All of the armored cruisers except four and all of the older destroyers are provided with 18-inch tubes. All of the cruisers and all of the destroyers subsequent to destroyer No. 28 are provided with torpedoes that were up-to-date in range and speed one year ago. Since that time a scheme has been developed for increasing the range of the 18-inch torpedo and there are now in process of construction 18-inch torpedoes of the newer type which will outfit all destroyers from No. 28 with the long-range weapon.

"Long-range torpedoes are neither required nor desired for submarines. Submarine warfare is of such a character as to make it advisable to use short-range high-speed torpedoes and that is the class that submarines are being furnished with. The Aboukir, Cressy and Hogue were torpedoed by a submarine. It will be recalled at a range of [illegible] yards."

Aviators as Sea Scouts

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—Aircraft and its great value in modern warfare at sea as well as on land was discussed today before the house naval committee by Captain Bristol, in charge of the naval aviation corps.

Captain Bristol, explaining the value of aviators as sea scouts, said that while submarines might not be discovered from the deck of a ship or from a boat or destroyer, they could be located by aeroplanes or dirigibles when submerged 150 or 200 feet below the surface of the water.

Foreign manufacturers have developed better aeroplanes for the use of America in time of war, Captain Bristol said, largely because the public has felt the interest in aviation that foreigners have.

Captain Bristol, in charge of the militia, told the committee that the naval militia under the new law of the last session of congress has been better organized and now number 7,166 men and 500 officers. Note of the war's [illegible] is to its full quota. The bill passed by the federal senator [illegible]

RUSSIANS AT GATES OF CRACOW; WOULD OPEN ROAD TO GERMAN CAPITAL

Also Would Blaze the Way for March Upon Vienna and Fortress of Breslau

New Battle Develops Southwest of Lodz Where Teutons and Slavs Are Battling for Frontier Stronghold; Operations in West Consist of Heavy Cannonading Along Line

LONDON, Dec. 3.—With the lull in the battle in the west, which has assumed the proportions of a heavy cannonade at widely separated points, with only occasional infantry attacks, interest is now almost entirely centered in the struggle between the Russian and German hosts in the east.

At last the Russians have approached within firing distance of Cracow, their steady advance from Przemysl having proceeded without any real check. They were reported today to be mounting heavy batteries around the town of Wieliczka, which they occupied yesterday, and from which the outer forts of Cracow can be reached.

Important as this—for the fall of Cracow would lay open the roads to Vienna, Breslau and Berlin—the main interest in the east continues to rest with the operations on the irregular front from Czenstochowa through Lodz and Lowicz to the East Prussian border. Official pronouncements as to the progress here are guarded and indefinite, and it is thus difficult to arrive at a conclusion with regard to the course of events.

It is apparent however that a new battle has developed to the southwest of Lodz where the Germans have formed a new line with fresh forces brought from Kalisz and are again trying to penetrate the Russian center.

ANOTHER BATTLE WOULD LESSEN THE PRESSURE

The Russians too have had time to straighten out their line and in the eyes of the allies another battle following so closely that just concluded in this region must help them in the long run, for it is argued with it lose the Germans must be further weakened and in addition soon will have to turn their attention to the Russian offensive against Silesia and around Cracow.

On the other hand German experts believe that defeat for the Russians would enable the German generals to unite all their forces for another blow against the allies in the west.

However the battle must last for some days and the opposing troops may be assisted up to fight with the same intensity as they did in the previous conflict when the losses in killed, wounded and missing reached enormous numbers.

WHOLE OF AFRICA AFFECTED BY WAR

There has been no news for some days of the fighting in the Canal zone in Egypt but throughout South Africa a more livelier interest is being taken now that General Christian De Wet has been captured and Gen. Louis Botha can carry out his original plan of moving against German Southwest Africa. The first Australian and New Zealand contingents have been landed in Egypt for operations against the Turks and Portuguese reinforcements have reached Angola to take the offensive against the Germans on their African borders.

The political event of the day was the announcement by the premier of Italy that nothing had intervened to prompt Italy to alter her policy of neutrality.

OFFICIAL STATEMENT BY RUSSIAN WAR OFFICE

PETROGRAD, Dec. 3.—The following official statement was issued tonight from general headquarters:

"Fighting continues in certain districts along the front in the region of Lowicz. Important forces of the enemy, chiefly the troops transported in November from the German west front, opened an offensive on December 2 in the region of Lautomersk and Sezerzow.

"On the rest of the front on the left bank of the Vistula there is no particular modification in the situation.

"Beyond the Carpathians our troops have taken Bartfeld, capturing eight officers, 1,200 men and six machine guns."

WIELICZKA CAPTURED BY THE RUSSIANS

LONDON, Dec. 4 (Friday).—A Petrograd dispatch to the Morning Post says:

"The news that the Russian troops have taken Wieliczka, which is only three miles from the outer fortifications of Cracow, seems to indicate that there is something wrong with the defenses of that fortress, as Wieliczka should be well within the range of the minor armaments of a first class fort.

"Forty prisoners among others taken by the Cossacks at Czenstochowa were found to be women in soldiers uniforms."

GERMANS CROSS YSER IN GREAT BODIES

LONDON, Dec. 4 (Friday).—In the dark hours before dawn yesterday a large force of Germans crossed the flood waters of the Yser by means of big broad rafts, says the correspondent of the Daily News in northern France under date of December 3.

"The venture was a desperate one for not a man who set out on it could have been ignorant of the fact that death was almost certainly awaiting him. The rafts were punted through the shallow waters in dead silence and in utter darkness. Each carried 50 or 60 men and some machine guns.

"In preparation for dawn, a further fleet of rafts drawn by motor boats was awaiting in the German side of the muddy waters, but before dawn came the plot was discovered. With daybreak did arrive the artillery of the allies and the advancing Germans with devastating effect. Yet, despite their losses the Germans brave even to madness still essayed the crossing until midday. Several rafts were upset in midstream by the fire of the French guns and a great number of Germans were drowned while others were shot.

"Fierce fighting was taking place, and the crest of the Germans are concentrating their attack principally on the north of Ypres. They have with them their heavy artillery in support of the infantry and are using light guns."

PRINCE OF WALES NOW ON FIRING LINE

Proves to Be Good Soldier, Despite Delicate Health; Keen Observer

LONDON, Dec. 4 (Friday).—The Prince of Wales at last has obtained the [illegible] of his heart and is present with the army, says the military expert of the Times, in a description of his visit to general French's headquarters.

The [illegible] sight and almost [illegible] the prince was out in the trenches with the army until he suffered a cold, now that it is becoming known it is [illegible]. He is among the keenest and [illegible] officers in the army. He walks six miles before breakfast every morning, drives his own car and spends every moment of the working day in acquainting himself with the situation of the troops and the services of the army.

Only last week he accepted a [illegible] cradle for a prince, and he took it and shared his day and night under the worst of bombardment and has lived in the trenches [illegible] those of the Indian army. It will be little if he takes [illegible] the firing line of his grenadiers and a more zealous and indefatigable young officer does not serve with the kings troops.

The writer says that while it is necessary for the commander of an army to work in the quiet headquarters behind the army, often General French cannot be prevented from dashing [illegible] under heavy fire [illegible] and going to the [illegible] fatigue parties.

CITY MANAGERS ORGANIZE

SPRINGFIELD, O., Dec. 4.—City managers in convention here today organized to do the work of the National Association of City Managers and elected Charles E. Ashburner of Springfield president and Ossian A. [illegible] secretary.

NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE®

ADMIRAL MAHAN BURIED WITHOUT MILITARY DISPLAY IN DEFERENCE TO WISHES

NEW YORK, Dec 3—Exercises of the simplest character marked the funeral of Rear Admiral Alfred T Mahan, the noted naval authority and writer today in the little village of Quogue, Long Island, where he had spent his summer months for many years It was the wish of the naval officer that his funeral be without military display and his wishes were respected No representative of the army or navy was present

The body was brought to Quogue this afternoon from Washington where the rear admiral died on Tuesday and buried in the Manan family plot A brief service was conducted at the grave by the Rev Samuel Le Fish rector of the Episcopal church at Bridgehampton

Cooperative agricultural associations are being organized by the government in the Philippines

COTTON LOAN FUND IS ABOUT FINISHED

WASHINGTON, Dec 3 — The most important step preliminary to the actual operation of the $135 000 000 cotton loan fund was taken today by the cotton loan committee when it completed the list of state committees in 11 of the southern states The state committees will proceed at once to select local committees in every cotton producing community throughout the south and applications for loans are expected as soon as the local organizations are formed

The cotton loan committee also announced tonight that a meeting of the chairmen of the state committees will be held here December 15 to talk over the details of the loan plan.

AMERICAN'S HEALTH IS HURT IN BRITISH PRISON

SAN FRANCISCO Dec 3 Although a week has passed since secretary of State W J Bryan cabled Ambassador Page directing that the British government be asked to release Baron Louis von Horst an American citizen, who has been a military prisoner near London for the past three months no inkling of England's attitude in the matter has reached E Clemens Horst, his brother who is a San Francisco hop grower

According to a letter received by Mr Horst from his brother today, imprisonment in the British detention camp has impaired the baron's physical condition so seriously as to cause fears of a mental breakdown

PROF. TAFT URGES GREATER ECONOMY BY ADMINSTRATION

DETROIT Dec 3 —Former President William H Taft speaking here before the Detroit Bankers club tonight urged economy in the administration of affairs of the federal government More power he declared should be vested in the president to keep his hands upon the expenditure of money in the various departments

MARINE CORPS BACK HOME FROM MEXICO

Advance Guard Are Given a Rousing Welcome at Philadelphia

PHILADELPHIA, Dec 3—Glad to to home again after their long service in Mexico, 300 officers and men of the marine corps reached the Philadelphia navy yard late today on the delphia navy yar diate today on the transport San Marcos which sailed from Vera Cruz the day the United States government relinquished that city to the Mexicans The other transports the Denver and City of Memphis which were toghoand with the San Marcos at the Delaware capes, docked late tonight

The advance guard of the returning forces of the San Marcos while small in number received the warmest of welcomes At the yard were friends and relatives of the officers and men on all the transports Two rear admirals the commandant of the yard the major general of the marine corps and any number of captains and lieutenant commanders lent color to the scene as the transport, welcomed by the wives and children of the men on board, docked

Beginning tomorrow the officers and men on the three transports 2,800 in all are to be given 30 days leave Those living out of the city will go home for the holidays.

Col Littleton W T Waller who is in command of the marines with his staff is in the Denver The colonel will remain at the yard taking the place made vacant by the promotion of General Barnett as the commandant of the marines

New York Not "Regular" City, Declares Expert

WASHINGTON Dec 3— City planning as an all-important factor in municipal life was discussed again today by speakers at the convention of the American City association in session here Keen competition of commercial life and the intensity of struggles between individuals were declared responsible for many objectionable conditions existing in the larger cities

Arnold W Brunner referred to New York as irregular and disorderly where the big and little the expensive and the shabby stand mixed on all sides "Every favorable chance for decision has been thrown away he said and Times square Madison square and Broadway are conspicuous instances of neglected opportunities"

RIOT IN PRISON CAMP AT LANCASTER DENIED

LONDON Dec 3—The report that 1000 prisoners attempted to escape from the Lancaster concentration camp last night and were thwarted by the guards is officially denied by the commandant at the camp He says that there was some boo-ing when a number of Austrian prisoners were released but there was no fighting

VILLA AND GUTIERREZ NOW IN MEXICO CITY

Quiet Prevails and Private Property Will Be Protested by Leaders

WASHINGTON, Dec 3.—Provisional President Gutierrez and General Villa are in Mexico City and several of their military chiefs have gone to Cuernavaca to discuss with General Zapata and his officers the distribution of forces in the capital and vicinity

This was reported today in official dispatches to the state department, which stated that conditions in Mexico city were quiet

Zapata soldiers very meagerly clad, some being barefooted patrol the city said an announcement from the state department, summarizing official messages dated late last night The army of the north is encamped in the suburbs no further molestation of foreigners has occurred and fair order is being maintained. Thus far there has been no friction

On the morning of December 2, Special Agent George C Carothers and some of the northern chiefs proceeded in automobiles to Cuernavaca, It is reported that at this interview the matter of the entry of the northern forces and the understanding with them would be determined

Protect Private Property.

Orders have been issued by General Villa with reference to the occupation of private property upon the entry of his troops It is stated that private property is not to be occupied without the consent of the owners previously being given

While the Mexican railroad east from Mexico City has suffered some damage at the hands of the Carranzistas, official dispatches say the British-owned railway system was left intact, and has been restored to the company's management

The state department was informed that General Carranza and General Aguilar went to Jalapa three days ago on an inspection trip

Railroad and telegraphic communication between Saltillo and Monterey, and between Laredo and Saltillo is in good order, according to consular advices Conditions in Monterey are normal and communicaion with Tampico by rail and telegraph continues.

Carranza Troops Victorious.

EL PASO, Tex, Dec 3—Advices to the Villa agency here today said that Provisional President Gutierrez and General Villa have entered the capital section of Mexico City Their reception was described as having been enthusiastic

The Carranza consulate at El Paso received today a report from Naco saying that the Carranza leader, Gen. Ramon Iturbe, had captured Guaymas a port on the west coast It also was reported that Hermosillo capital of Sonora state, was being attacked Other reports of the Guaymas attack came in a military bulletin from Vera Cruz. It was stated that Iturbe began his attack with a brigade of infantry and a section of field pieces, at once driving the Villa garrison from the outposts.

From the east coast it was reported through Carranza sources that General Caballero's forces had routed a group of Villa troops which had been advancing on the town of Panuco The Villa forces claim Caballero as an ally The Carranza office also reported attacks by General Herrera's troops on the Villa garrisons in Chihuahua state This has not been confirmed by border advices

The Vera Cruz report said that Zapata troops which last week cut communications between Mexico City and Vera Cruz had been driven into the mountains by Carranza troops The telegraph service between the national capital and the east coast port had been restored it was said but only official messages were being transmitted

MAN SHOT IN PHILADELPHIA HOTEL BY ROBBER IS DEAD

PHILADELPHIA, Dec 3—Morris G Condon president of a manufacturing concern of this city who was shot in a hotel room here last week by a man who was attempting to rob him died in hospital tonight He was about 50 years old The identity of Condon's assailant who committed suicide, has not yet been established

The would be robber entered the room where Condon and his wife were reading on the pretense that he wanted to repair an electric switch Once in the room he drew a revolver and demanded Condon's money

Condon grappled with him and in the struggle was shot through the abdomen. The stranger then shot himself declaring before doing so that he was wanted by New York police and might as well end his own life

560,000 ACRES OPENED FOR HOMESTEAD ENTRY

WASHINGTON Dec 3 - Orders were issued today by Secretary Lane opening to homestead entry more than 560,000 acres of western public lands, which have been determined to be nonirrigable After January 11, 1915, the lands may be taken up in tracts of 320 acres each under the enlarged homestead act

More than 90 000 acres of the property is in central and eastern Oregon, Wasco Crook and Grant counties In Montana there are about 100 000 acres, mostly in Chouteau, Fergus and Custer counties and more than 160,000 acres are in New Mexico Guadalupe, Roosevelt and Chaves counties.

PAWNSHOP MAGNATE ARRESTED FOR THEFTS

BOSTON Dec 3—William Cobb, who resigned today from the presidency of the Collateral Loan company, known as the largest pawnshop in the country was arrested tonight accused of stealing from the funds Thefts of $86,000 are charged against Mr Cobb.

WAR TO BE ONE OF EXHAUSTION; BRITISH HOPEFUL

(Continued From Page One.)

from the large numbers which the Germans were devoting to the operation.'

Assisted by French.

Finally the French came to their assistance, and never was help more welcome, for by then our small local reserves had again and again been thrown into the fight in the execution of counter-attacks and our men were exhausted by the incessant fighting

The British front now has been considerably shortened, and in addition has been reinforced While a lull in the activity has enabled the commanders to readjust their forces strengthen their positions and bring up reserves. There has therefore, been a great general improvement in the conditions under which we are carrying on the fight" Of the fighting which preceded this reorganization the author says it was due solely to the resource initiative and endurance of the regimental officers and men that success has laid with the British He continues:

"As the struggle swayed backwards and forwards through wood and hamlet the fighting assumed a most confused and desperate character The units became inextricably mixed and in many cases in order to strengthen some threatened point or to fill a gap in the line the officers had to collect and throw into the fight what men they could regardless of the units to which they belonged Our casualties have been severe but we have been fighting a battle and a battle implies casualties and, heavy as they have been, it must be remembered that they have not been suffered in vain

Duty of Allied Forces.

'The duty of the French Belgians and British in the western theater of operations has been to act as a containing force in other words to hold onto and to keep occupied as many of the enemy as possible while the Russians were attacking in the east. In this we have succeeded in playing our part and by our resistance have contributed materially toward the success of the campaign. Moreover, our losses have not impaired our fighting efficiency The troops have required only a slight respite in order to be able to continue the action with as much determination as ever They are physically fit and well fed and have suffered merely from the fatigue which is inseparable from a protracted struggle such as they have been through The severest handling by the enemy has never had more than a temporary effect on their spirits which have soon recovered owing to the years of discipline and training to which the officers and men have been accustomed

'The value of such preparation is as noticeable on the side of the enemy as on our own The phenomenal losses suffered by the Germans' new formations have been remarkable and they were in part due to their lack of training. Moreover, though at the first onset these formations advanced to the attack as heavily as their active corps they have not by any means shown the same recuperative powers The 27 corps for instance which is a new formation composed principally of men with from only seven to 12 weeks training has not yet recovered from its first encounter with the British infantry around Poeslaere to the northeast of Ypres a month ago

Undergo Great Sacrifices.

'On the other hand the guard corps in spite of having suffered severely in Belgium or having been thrown headlong across the Oise river at Noise and having lost large numbers on the plain of Champagne and on the banks of the Aisne river advanced against Ypres on the eleventh of November as bravely as they did on the twentieth of August

'The allies continues Colonel Swinton have undergone great sacrifices to defend against tremendous odds a line that could only be maintained by nothing these sacrifices, but the fact that the situation has been relieved is no reason for assuming that the enemy has abandoned his intentions of pressing through to the sea The writer points out that the Germans continue to attack with great courage but little abated by failure and while they have not succeeded in gaining the straits of Dover they have been enabled to consolidate their position on the western front and retain all but a small portion of Belgium

'As well as they have fought, however continues the narrative it is doubtful if their achievements are commensurate with their losses which recently have been large due to a lack of training and a comparative lack of discipline of the units they put into the field"

Colonel Swinton concludes with the statement that as the war is going to be one of exhaustion, after the regular armies of the belligerents have done their work it will be upon the raw material of the countries concerned that final success will depend

GARRISON URGES MANY CHANGES IN MILITARY PRISON POLICY OF U. S.

WASHINGTON Dec 3—Sweeping changes in the federal military prison policy are proposed in a recommendation Secretary Garrison has submitted to congress The plan designed for inclusion in the army appropriation bill, would change the name of the United States military prison at Fort Leavenworth, Kan, to "the United States Disciplinary barracks" and extend the liberal paroling system already in operations It would abolish the board of commissioners which governs prisons under existing laws and provide that its duties shall be performed by the secretary of war or such officers as he may designate.

The Bombay (India) government has issued an official manual of instruction to those interested in forming cooperative societies there.

STRICTER CIVIL SERVICE LAWS URGED BY DANA

Frequently See ex-Saloon Man Holding Technical Position, He Declares

CHICAGO Dec 3—An appeal to civic and commercial organizations women's clubs and in fact all users of the mails to support a campaign to be undertaken for legislation to include higher grade postmasters in classified service was made tonight by Richard Henry Dana of Boston president of the National Civil Service league in his address at the thirty-fourth annual session of the league

The extension of civil service rather than the protection of the places within the system, he explained is to be the immediate work of the league.

Previous extension, he said, had been downward, rather than upward, with the result that all of the better positions, together with the power of awarding contracts and advantages, are still available to the political "bosses" "We see, for example" he continued, "a former saloon keeper occupying a technical engineering position when his only knowledge of engineering had been to engineer the election of the mayor who appointed him"

Russia Levies Income Tax to Make Up for the Deficit From Vodka Sal

LONDON, Dec 4 (Friday) — The Petrograd correspondent of Reuter's Telegram company, writing under date of Thursday, says

'A meeting of prominent economists and leading representatives of Russian commerce and industry today approved of a temporary imposition of an income tax in order to balance the loss to the government of the revenue formerly derived from the sale of vodka, traffic in which has been prohibited Count Sergius Witte opposed an income tax and favored instead a levy on the owners of big estates and an increase in the existing taxes"

Chicago to Establish Shelter for Women of the Street Next Year

CHICAGO, Dec 3 Social workers of Chicago today made a successful plea for a house of shelter for women of the streets the council health committee recommending an appropriation to be included in the next year's budget.

The house would provide sympathetic and correctional care for women and at the same time train them along vocational lines in order that they may earn a livelihood without resorting to immorality

A point emphasized by the women who appeared before the committee was that although the police bring street women into the morals court repeatedly there is no institution to which they may be sent for the proper kind of treatment

Milady Is Not Going to Wear Tight Skirts Again

TOLEDO, O, Dec 3—Women are not going to wear tight skirts any more. Such is fashion's decree for next spring and summer

The makers of American styles for women have decided upon that one point, and are going to confirm their decision at the twenty-fifth semiannual convention of the National Cloak, Suit and Skirt Manufacturers association which will open here tomorrow Statements made tonight are that milady will wear a tailormade suit with plenty of plaits on the skirt when she starts out on her Easter morning display of finery

Colorado City News

L. J. Terry of Lyle, Colo., is visiting in this city.

Mrs. Kayler of Kansas avenue is visiting in Denver and Fort Collins.

Mrs. Chubbuck and son have moved into the National Hotel on Kansas avenue.

Mrs. O. McPeth and family have gone to Fort Worth, Tex. He will be joined by Mr. McBeth later.

The W. C. T. U. will meet this afternoon at 2:30 o'clock at the hall. Mrs. M. Kittler will give a physical culture demonstration.

The Rev. Dr. Abel of Colorado Springs will speak at the McHand school this afternoon at 3 o'clock on Cleanliness of Mind and Body.

Members of Ute council No. 11, D. of P., are asked to attend the meeting of Red Men hall tomorrow evening. Mrs. Ella F. Theobald, great Pocahontas, will be present.

A cantata entitled "The Palms" by George F. Root will be given by a choir of the First Congregational church this evening at the church. The choir will be assisted by the local orchestra and other singers. Attractive musical selections will be given. The choir consists of about 40 voices.

The Boys club and the Colorado City basketball teams will meet this evening at Norrick's at the club in the first of the winter series. The lineup will be as follows: Colorado City—Morris and Griffin, forwards; Brown, center; Borst and Chipman, guards; Emmel on substitute. Boys club—Brauer and Christie, forwards; Medina, center; F. Murdock and Fuller, guards; B. Murdock, substitute.

Y. M. C. A. Notes

The Ebs Bible class has been reorganized for the winter season. The officers for the year are: H. H. Maxwell, president; T. F. Mellard, vice president; L. A. Shadford, secretary-treasurer; E. A. Compton, teacher.

Wednesday, December 27, there will be a reunion of all Ebs of the city. There will be supper and some splendid talks.

Only 10 Per Cent School Children in Chicago Physically Sound

CHICAGO, Dec. 3.—Only 10 per cent of the 49,150 school children examined by the health department last year were physically sound according to the charts of the department shown at a health exhibition of the city club. Fifty-three per cent of the number had defects that needed correction, but of these only 6,968 cases were treated.

The direct result of the physical imperfections was that 12,000 pupils repeated their school grades last year at an average additional cost of $48.

Adenoids, defective teeth, enlarged tonsils and defective eyes and ears were the most frequent defects. Incipient tuberculosis also prevents many from making the proper advance in school.

Population of Belgian Town Is Reduced From 10,000 to 4,000 Souls

LONDON, Dec. 3.—Herbert Clark Hoover, chairman of the American Relief committee, today received from the municipal authorities of Dendermonde a letter which is typical of the many pathetic requests for relief which come to the committee daily from Belgium. In this letter it is said that 1,200 houses in Dendermonde have been destroyed and that the population of the city had been reduced from 10,000 to 4,000. All of those who remain belong to the working class, and as they have no means of obtaining employment they are absolutely destitute.

"We have nothing here," says the letter. "Our greatest needs are for food, clothing and coal."

DANCING IN CAFES IN CHICAGO IS PROHIBITED

CHICAGO, Dec. 3.—Clubwomen who have vigorously opposed a proposed ordinance which would sanction dancing in cafes were victorious today when a subcommittee of the council judiciary committee tabled the measure. Many of the city's more prominent women attended meetings of the committee and urged against permitting the new dances in public places where liquor was sold.

PATTERSON FLAYS AMMONS FOR WAY HE USED MILITIA IN COAL STRIKE SITUATION

(Continued from Page One)

which he was interested, he said union men only were employed. He had found them more satisfactory. In the operations of the Rocky Mountain News, of which until recently he was the publisher, he had had troubles with the unions but had always settled differences.

HOW HE WOULD EMPLOY COMPULSORY ARBITRATION

"You have advocated compulsory arbitration," began Commissioner Weinstock. "How many coal miners are there in Colorado?"

"Taking the word of Osgood, there are about 14,000 to 15,000."

"Suppose there was compulsory arbitration and these 15,000 men refused to submit to the decision of the court. How would you penalize them?"

"Oh, you can't penalize them," answered Patterson, "but this seems to me within reach of the state. Take 500 men. Either the employer or the representatives of the men make it known to the arbitration board that a serious content exists. The board investigates. The board makes a finding, decrees a certain raise be granted or refused. Either the employer or employes is dissatisfied. If the employers are satisfied by the operation of the courts you can make them obey. If the men are dissatisfied the court cannot say you shall return to work, but it can say the strike shall end.

"You believe compulsory arbitration would be less likely to break down than the mediation board created by the Newlands act now at work upon the western railroad situation?"

"With any ordinary body of men," said Mr. Patterson, "or any ordinary corporation I care not of what wealth, the views of the president of the United States or his suggestion, or a board of citizens would have a wonderful effect, but I can clearly see that such a body of men as are represented by the operators here would be absolutely impervious to what such a board would do."

STRIKE MISTAKEN SYSTEM, BUT IS THE ONLY WEAPON

"You believe the Newlands act would fail here?"

"Certainly. It is not compulsory."

"The strike is a mistaken system. It is based on violence. The striker believes he can force the employer to accede to demands by interfering with his business."

"You think a strike is a mistake?"

"No. I believe it is the only means labor has to get improved conditions."

"The mistake of the operators was in refusing to confer with the men selected by their employes to represent them. Osgood puts labor on a par with goods a matter of purchase and sale. He probably justifies himself. I see no excuse."

"I think the governor made a mistake in the use of the militia. I think the president saw the point in refusing to permit the federal troops to take sides and refusing to permit them to escort strikebreakers."

He declared that in conferences the operators had spoken in contempt of their employes as lawless, easily led, ignorant, unable to speak English. Yet he maintained the operators had preferred to get them and made efforts to secure non-English speaking people into their mines to minimize the possible cooperation of the men.

DALRYMPLE SAYS STATE IS SHORT OF FUNDS

Because his department itself has not complied with the law he did not feel like proceeding against mine foremen and fire bosses for negligence and other offenses against the Colorado mining code, said James Dalrymple, chief state inspector of coal mines at the second day's hearing.

The inspector explained that according to the law mine foremen and other executives should be certified men. They were not because no examinations had been held. This was because there were no funds to defray expenses. The department therefore has not required that foremen, fire bosses and other officers of mining companies be certified.

In the past, Dalrymple said, the duty of enforcing the law was laid on the mine operators. Now it is laid on the state but there has been no increase of the working force as a result.

At the opening of the hearing George A. Carlson, governor-elect, took the stand but said he had nothing to add to his testimony of yesterday. He was excused immediately.

COMPENSATION LAW IS NEEDED IN COLORADO

Dalrymple said he believed it necessary to have a state employes compensation law and told of an unsuccessful attempt several years ago to put such a plan in operation because the $1,000 appropriation was classified so low that it never was reached and the commission dissolved. He said the members, including J. F. Osgood, seldom attended the meetings.

The extra hazardous conditions in Colorado mines and the decreasing competency of the miner, Dalrymple declared responsible for an increased number of mine accidents in smaller mines.

Asked by Commissioner Weinstock if the law gave him discretionary power to discharge uncertified mine executives, the witness said he had reported every uncertified man found the operators had gone as far as funds and force in his department permitted.

SENATOR PATTERSON TAKES STAND IN HEARING

Former Senator Thomas M. Patterson, who described himself as a small mine owner, sketched the history of Colorado labor troubles beginning with the Leadville strike of 1880. He said the Cripple Creek strike of 1904 was a general strike by the Western Federation of Miners in the Cripple Creek district. After there had been some violence, the state troops were called out.

"There was an attitude on the part of the owners of unyielding resistance to the strikers and a desire to get rid of them," he said.

He told how soldiers lined up in a court room and how the adjutant general, Sherman Bell, at the command of Governor Peabody, refused to release strikers when ordered to do so by the court. The prisoners later were deported out of the state, said the witness.

PRESENT STRIKE IS CONTINUATION 1910 TROUBLE

Senator Patterson said the present strike seemed a continuation of the strike in the southern field which began in 1910. There, the witness said, the operators refused to concede to the demands of the union and stockaded their properties.

There was considerable violence and some shooting, but Governor Shafroth managed to get along without calling out the troops. He realized that the militia would accentuate the troubles and believed the wisest course was to let the strike wear itself out.

"The strike spread to the southern district. I have no doubt the miners sought to install union men in the southern fields. The men in the northern fields were on the strike benefit list of the national organization. This was very expensive and I was in the national organization felt that it must involve the southern field and succeeded along that line. For several months before the southern strike they must have succeeded in instituting a considerable number of union men in the southern mines—perhaps 50 per cent of the whole number employed."

"GUNMEN" EMPLOYED BY COAL COMPANIES

Trouble in the southern district began immediately upon the operators refusing to accede to the demands of the union. Strike breakers were brought in and through one of the great companies that had been operating in West Virginia what the strikers called gunmen were imported. They signalized their entrance by shooting and killing a striking miner, Gerald Lippiat, at Trinidad. My impression was that there was no justification for that killing. Violence began. The miners attributed it to the gunmen and the operators to the instigation of the national officers of the union.

Of his first conference with Governor Ammons and the national officers of the United Mine Workers of America the witness said the miners had said that they were ready to make numerous concessions.

Governor Ammons then called into conference the operators, headed by J. F. Welborn, J. C. Osgood and D. W. Brown, who, according to the witness, told Governor Ammons that they would have no conference with the officials of the United Mine Workers of America but would talk with the working miners themselves.

Another conference with the mine officials followed and the answer of the operators given them.

At this conference, continued the witness, J. P. White, president of the United Mine Workers of America, said if the operators will grant us a conference we know that this strike will be settled.

I said to him: 'Do you recognize the import of what you say? Don't you realize the operators will not recognize the union? A fair inference is that you are willing to waive everything for that recognition.'"

WHITE REPEATED STATEMENT AND OPERATORS WERE CALLED

Mr. White repeated his statement, said the witness. "We then called in the operators and said: 'These men say if you will grant them a conference they think the strike will be settled. I take it this does not mean that they will waive everything. They are in an adjoining room here.'

"The operators said: 'No, that these men were interlopers and that they did not belong in the state.' I said: 'I don't think you have a right to say this. They are the national officials of the local union.' They cannot be stigmatized on that ground. The men have a right to be heard by whomsoever they choose.

"They said to confer with them meant recognition. I said 'no, if you confer and do not agree they are as far as ever from recognition.' One operator remarked: 'If they come into this room we would go out of it.'"

OPERATORS ARE BLAMED FOR LONG LABOR WAR

I believe and repeat that if the operators had agreed to meet the miners the strike would have been ended. The responsibility for the violence I think rests right there in the refusal to meet the miners.

I said to the operators: 'Suppose Governor Ammons writes you a letter containing what we believe to be the demands of the miners and prepares a letter to these men for you but addressed to the governor and we submit this letter to you for amendment.' The letter containing the miners' demands will be signed by the governor. They agreed to that provided no reference was made to the recognition of the union.

"In the letter by the governor for the miners Governor Ammons and I set forth the sections of the state law that the miners wanted enforced and asked that the operators name the men whom they wished discharged or not employed if the strike were settled.

PREPARED ANSWER TO SET FORTH GRIEVANCES

"We then prepared the answer from the operators. In this we conceded the matter of checkweighman and stated that at the end of the strike no employe would be compelled to trade at the company stores, that men would not be required to receive pay in company script. So we went on down the list of grievances, everyone of which was supported by a section of the law. The operators were delighted with the letter. But the next day they sent a substitute in a general statement that they would observe the law and they changed radically the whole letter.

"I said to them: I feel sure that this will not meet the approval of the miners. You are saying what you have always said, the only thing that you can say—that you are law obeying operators. It leaves you to judge of the law and how you are to obey it.'

"That night we had another conference with the operators. When it ended we had to go back to the miners and tell them that nothing could be done."

STOOD ON "LEGAL RIGHTS" AT CONFERENCE

Mr. Patterson recalled part of a conversation in Governor Ammons' office saying:

"The operators were standing by their legal rights. I recalled to them that the public also was concerned, and suggested they pocket their pride and some of the silly ideas they had as to their legal rights. I gave it as my opinion that if they consented to a plan of conciliation the strike would have been ended. I told them I believed the officers of the union would waive recognition.

"Mr. White, Mr. Hayes and others said to me: 'A settlement does not necessarily involve recognition of the union' and they cited the West Virginia strike settlement, where there was no recognition.

"As to the calling out of the state troops the witness said: 'I have it very strongly impressed on my mind that the union officials said the men were getting beyond their control.'

"Mr. Patterson asked the commission to request the production of the letter which Governor Ammons wrote to be signed by the operators and which was replaced by another letter of different import.

"I have it," interrupted J. F. Welborn, president of the Colorado Fuel and Iron company.

"The charge had been made by Mr. Patterson that during the recent campaign for governor this letter had disappeared."

Mr. Welborn said: "I wish to produce it when I am on the stand."

Mr. Walsh: "I should like to have it."

Mr. Welborn: "I'll give it to you."

The letter was handed to Mr. Patterson, who read it into his testimony as his letter. The letter suggested observance of the following statutes:

First—The rights of men to organize and belong to a union.

Second—Right to have checkweighmen.

Third—Abolition of the scrip system.

Fourth—Strict observance of eight-hour law.

Fifth—Semimonthly pay.

Sixth—In the event of the termination of the strike all men not guilty of violence to be reemployed.

The witness was interrupted by F. E. Gove, who exhibited the letter just read as the one written and signed by the operators.

Patterson said he was under the impression this was the letter signed by him and the [illegible] to be corrected [illegible] that the letter [illegible] witness never was [illegible] operators.

There was [illegible] over the [illegible] when [illegible] said.

Governor Ammons says he has the letter you wrote [illegible] send it to the operators and I will produce it.

THIRD NEGRO LYNCHED FOR MURDER OF POSTMASTER

SPIRIT POINT, Ia., Dec. 3.—King Wilkright, charged with participation in the murder of Charles M. Hicks, postmaster and merchant at Sylvester station, Ia., was lynched early today, making the third negro to be hanged by a mob for the crime.

The Lewis and Monroe Durden were [illegible] yesterday [illegible] released yesterday [illegible] the party of negroes who killed Hicks. Wilkright was released yesterday [illegible] he had made a confession implicating the other negroes. In [illegible] the infuriated friends of the murdered man lynched him.

Merchandise from the Hicks store was found in the homes of several negroes, in the neighborhood and other lynchings are likely to result, according to reports received from Sylvester station today.

LOOT BANK OF $5,000 AND KIDNAP WATCHMAN

GREAT FALLS, Mon., Dec. 3.—Five thousand dollars was stolen today from the State Bank of [illegible] and the watchman was kidnaped. [illegible] him to stand by while they [illegible] Three men [illegible] escaped [illegible] officer.

GERMAN AND AUSTRIAN PRISONERS IN SIBERIA IN PITIFUL CONDITION

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—An appeal for funds for German and Austro-Hungarian war prisoners in Siberia who are said to be in great suffering, was forwarded to the foreign office at Vienna today by the state department at the request of the Austro-Hungarian embassy here.

The dispatch, which came from the Austro-Hungarian consul general at Shanghai, told of the pitiful conditions of the Siberian captives and begged that assistance be given from America for their relief. It also requested authorization from Vienna for the use of local funds to be sent through China and Russia for this purpose.

Thus far no official report has come to the United States from Siberia as to the conditions in the military detention camps, although American representatives have inspected and reported on conditions in England, France, Germany, Austria and Hungary.

Best Students Come From the Country, Says Prof. Wilcox

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Dec. 3.—Rural public school students better fitted physically for further work than those living in towns according to Prof. Walter F. Wilcox of Cornell University, speaking here today before the National Education Association of the American Public School System.

Records extending over four years at Cornell show, Professor Wilcox declared, that students from rural districts in class are taller, heavier and better than students from towns.

The speaker, who is a nephew of former postmaster of Savannah, Ga., he advocated a commission to make more specialized and scientific needs these conditions as the learning in place of fears.

Patrick Will Have to Requisition a Barrel to Do Xmas Shopping

DENVER, Dec. 3.—Penniless and soleless, Patrick Dillon woke early today, hungry for his clothing.

Dillon's landlady, Mrs. Margaret Brown, evicted the room where the Irishman slept, it is alleged, and sequestered his clothes in lieu of unpaid room rent.

The landlady thought Patrick Dillon the most [illegible] she interviewed.

COULD SHOOT PIPE OUT OF FRIEND'S MOUTH: KILLS HIM

CHICAGO, Dec. 3.—Albert Brandt, working with his chum, W. J. Campbell, dragged of his marksmanship yesterday. Campbell placed a pipe out of Brandt's mouth and told Brandt to shoot it. Brandt said Campbell [illegible] shot his comrade in the temple. Campbell died soon.

KING GEORGE AROUSES GREAT ENTHUSIASM BY PRESENCE AT FRONT

LONDON, Dec. 4 (Friday).—Such enthusiasm has been aroused among the allied troops by the visit of King George to the battle front that his stay in France may be extended considerably.

On Wednesday, according to a dispatch to the Daily Mail, there was a meeting of the kings of Great Britain and Belgium, President Poincare of France, General Joffre, commander-in-chief of the French forces; Field Marshal Earl Kitchener, British secretary of state for war; General French, commander-in-chief of the British forces, and Abbe Lemaire, the famous mayor of Hazebrouck. The meeting was in the region where the three allied armies were nearest together. General Joffre came from a point in the battle line 200 miles distant by special train. Abbe Lemaire met him and acted as guide for the distinguished group.

King George inspected the British troops yesterday. He traveled along the lines in a motor car. At several points he visited the trenches and bomb-proofs and talked with the officers and men. A desultory German cannonade meantime was progressing.

PROGRESSIVES SPENT $27,261 IN ELECTIONS

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—The final campaign expense report of the Progressive national committee filed here today showed contributions of $27,270 and expenditures of $27,261.

The party had contributions announced as follows: Jacob Hess from New York, $5,000; Progressive volunteers, $10,000; William H. Childs, $2,750; T. H. Dowell, $2,000.

A check for $1,200 to Colonel Roosevelt for travelling expenses was returned. Now all the expenditures were by state committees.

Belgians Aroused Over Arrest of 35 Medical Men by the Germans

AMSTERDAM, Dec. 4 (Friday).—"There is great indignation among the Belgians over the action of the Germans in arresting 35 Belgian medical men who believed that they had been granted safe conduct," says the Flushing correspondent of the Handelsblad. "They have been imprisoned the Germans in explanation quoting several cases of alleged bad treatment of captured German physicians by the French.

"Burgomaster Max of Brussels, in a letter received in Brussels, complains that he has been transferred from a fortress to a convict prison, where he is being treated like a desperate criminal rather than a military prisoner."

M. Max, the Belgian burgomaster of Brussels, was taken into custody because, according to reports he declined to pay part of the indemnity levied on his city by the Germans. Late dispatches said that he was being sold in Leipzig.

Republicans Have $17 Left From Campaign

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—The Republican congressional committee has only $17 in cash on hand after receiving $36,218 in contributions and expending $36,201 on the recent congressional campaign.

The committee in filing its report at the Capitol today announced that the contributions in amounts of less than $100 each aggregated only $5,538.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—Representative-elect Joseph G. Cannon of Illinois, former speaker of the house, spent $6,274 in his primary and election campaign this year, according to his report of campaign expenses filed here today.

RAILROADS TRYING TO DELAY PROCEEDINGS, DECLARES W.S. STONE

Says Arbitration Hearing Has Become Legal Issue Among Lawyers

CHICAGO, Dec. 3.—Accusation that counsel for the railroads in the wage arbitration hearing here are seeking to delay proceedings and defer testimony was made today by Warren S. Stone, representing the enginemen.

"I am probably the most Erdmanized and Newlandized man in the United States," remarked Stone. "I am perfectly familiar with arbitrations and it seems to me that we are conducting this hearing more from the legal—the lawyers' standpoint—than the basic facts appear clearly. The intent seems to be to befog the case."

James M. Sheean, counsel for the railroads, made no reply.

M. W. Cadle, a schedule expert placed in the witness chair by Stone, concluded his testimony, after three days of quizzing by both sides, this afternoon.

Cadle was succeeded on the stand by William S. Carter of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen. He introduced a pamphlet containing statistics tending to prove that the weight of an engine on its driving wheels is the best known method of computing the pay of locomotive crews.

Offers to Sacrifice Self to Demonstrate Value of Cancer Virus

BUFFALO, N. Y., Dec. 3.—Frank J. Hickey, who was sent to Auburn prison from Buffalo in December, 1912, to serve from 20 years to life for the murder of Joseph, a 7-year-old Lackawanna boy, is the prisoner who has offered in a letter to Thomas Mott Osborne, warden of Sing Sing prison, to sacrifice himself for inoculation with cancer virus to ascertain whether the disease is contagious.

Hickey, in his letter, said he made the offer with no idea of a possible pardon or commutation of sentence, only "desiring to show that as in the past years of my life I have done much evil and so now I would do good."

The murder of the Joseph boy was revolting as were the other crimes to which Hickey confessed. These included two other murders, that of a New York newsboy in Central park and an old man in Lowell, Mass.

STEAMER BERWIND ORDERED RELEASED

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Peters last night instructed Collector of Customs Malone of New York to grant clearance papers to the American steamship Berwind, recently detained by customs authorities there pending an investigation to determine whether she had violated the neutrality laws.

The Berwind was charged with furnishing contraband articles to a German warship outside the three-mile limit. Upon investigation however, the treasury department found it had no ground upon which to hold her.

MRS. CLAUDE GRAHAME-WHITE
Wife of Noted Aviator at Front Returns to United States.

WAR SUMMARY

With hundreds of thousands of fighting men along the battle fronts in the eastern and western arenas of Europe, the official statements vouchsafe little information regarding actual operations. Apparently only on the French right wing in France have the troops of the opposing nations shown any particular activity during the past 24 hours. The French report the occupation of Lesmenils and one of the signal stations at Xon, on the right bank of the Moselle.

Likewise in the Vosges, the French have taken an observation point previously occupied by the Germans.

In Poland, upon which all eyes are fixed, the Germans, having extricated themselves from a difficult and menacing position, now are directing their efforts against the Russian army, which failed a few days ago to encompass the invaders. The Petrograd view of the situation is that the "Warsaw campaign of the Germans appears to have resolved itself into a persistent and dogged grinding against the Russian center, with the aid of the recently arrived heavy reinforcements."

Nineteen thousand Servian prisoners are said to have been taken by the Austrians since they began the present offensive movements, and Servia's casualties since the beginning of the war are estimated at 100,000.

Italy will maintain an attitude of "loyal but watchful and armed neutrality," if she follows the advice of Premier Salandra. The premier, in a statement made at the opening of the Italian parliament, in the course of which he frequently was applauded, declared a careful study of her treaty obligations and the causes of the present war had convinced the government that Italy was not called upon to participate.

Italy, he added, has vital interests to protect, and justly aspires to maintain her position as a great power, and must therefore be ready for any eventualities. Thus the supreme task of the government was to bring the army and the navy to a state of preparedness.

The French cabinet is to return to Paris from Bordeaux, and the French parliament will meet in extraordinary session in Paris on December 22. The announcement of the return of the government to the capital is taken as an indication that the allies are convinced they now have in northern France forces of sufficient strength to check any further advance the Germans may attempt.

FINANCIAL PANICS ARE THING OF THE PAST, SAYS C.S. HAMLIN

NEW YORK, Dec. 3.—Panic, due to distrust of banks, has been relegated to the museum of antiquities by the new reserve banking system in the opinion of C. S. Hamlin, governor of the federal reserve board, voiced this afternoon in a speech before the New York chamber of commerce.

"The federal reserve system will relegate to its proper place, the museum of antiquities, the panic generated by distrust in our banking system, leading to a struggle of self-preservation between bank and individual and ultimate hoarding by the people, Mr. Hamlin asserted.

"Such hoarding usually follows hoarding by the banks and does not precede it. If hoarding by banks should cease, hoarding by individuals would never occur, and both, I believe, will be relegated to obscurity under the federal reserve system."

Mr. Hamlin did not think that all panics would be done away with, of necessity, by the new system.

"If in the future business expands unduly under the spirit of speculation, the day of reckoning will surely come in the future, as it has in the past," he said.

"Much speculation exists as to the authorship of the federal reserve act. I can say with confidence that no selfish interests assisted at its birth. I can further say that beyond those primarily responsible for its provisions—Mr. Glass and others of the house, Senator Owen and others of the senate and the secretary of the treasury—there looms up one figure more entitled to credit for its provisions than any one of the others, the man primarily responsible—President Wilson."

DE WET'S CAPTURE DUE TO USE OF MOTORS IN WARFARE

What to Do With Rebel General Now Is Worrying England; May Be Executed

LONDON, Dec. 4 (Friday).—The question as to what punishment should be inflicted upon Gen. Christian de Wet, the rebel leader in South Africa, recently captured, is recognized in England as one of great importance. Martial law is in operation in the Union of South Africa and the death penalty for treason would be within the possibilities. The government proclamation calling upon rebels to lay down their arms offered amnesty except to those who had taken a prominent part in the rebellion.

Cape Town messages say that the capture of De Wet relieves the government of great anxiety. The rising in the Orange Free State at one time threatened to be formidable because of General de Wet's military prestige, but his capture is believed to have ended it.

The happenings at one town give an illustration of the lengths to which the rebellion might have gone. Five hundred farmers were commandeered to defend the town but a majority of them went over to the rebels and looted the place they had been called upon to defend.

But for the introduction of motors into warfare, De Wet's old time tactics might have enabled him to dodge his enemies and worry them indefinitely. The Johannesburg motor club organized a force under Captain Bullock which undertook the pursuit and General de Wet's horsemen were run to earth by the superior speed of the motors.

TWO EXECUTED AT THE OHIO STATE PENITENTIARY

COLUMBUS, O., Dec. 4 (Friday).—Harley Beard, aged 18, and Wesley Jenkins, aged 30, a negro, died in the electric chair at the Ohio penitentiary shortly after midnight. Both prisoners had been convicted of murder.

Spanish Pretender Urges Partisans to Aid France

PARIS, Dec. 3.—The Eclaire today declares in its issue that Don Jaime of Bourbon, the Spanish pretender, addressed an appeal to his partisans some time ago to side with France in the war. This came to the knowledge of the Austrian authorities and as Don Jaime lives in Austria he was placed under close arrest in his castle at Fronsdorf. The immediate excuse for this action was the fact that he had been a colonel in the Russian army.

An appeal was made to Emperor Francis Joseph but his majesty said he could do nothing in the matter. Don Jaime persisted in his efforts to gain freedom and was told finally that he had either to remain a prisoner in Austria until the end of the war or leave the country. He chose the latter course and is now in Switzerland.

OHIO MINERS AND OPERATORS MAY REACH AGREEMENT TODAY

CLEVELAND, O., Dec. 3.—Despite the fact that the scale subcommittee appointed to adjust the difference between the miners and operators in the No. 8 district adjourned once today because of the seeming hopelessness of an agreement, both operators and miners declared after the night session tonight they were hopeful an agreement would be reached tomorrow. The subcommittee was induced to meet again both this afternoon and this evening. After the night meeting it was freely predicted that a basis for agreement had finally been reached, but no details of the plan were forthcoming.

DR. FRASER DIES

EDINBURGH, Dec. 3.—Dr. Alexander Campbell Fraser, professor emeritus of logic and metaphysics in Edinburgh university and widely known as a writer on philosophical subjects, died here today. He was born at Ardchattan Manse, County of Argyll, Scotland, in 1819.

THE KAISER AND HIS GODS

From Life.

Been any reputations made in the war?

Too soon to say, but some have improved.

For example?

The Duke of Alva's, Tilly's, Attila and the Adversary's.

They're better thought of?

Yes, since the Germans sacked Louvain and bombarded Rheims cathedral.

Made rough jobs of Belgium and Rheims?

Pretty rough! but still—

Well?

All those Belgian writers and poets needed to excuse the atrocities and Taxes when they go to Germany.

They're pretty good?

Sometimes. Primitive, you know. The Prussians—It is no right to blame the Prussians too much. They were born so. It seems necessary to them, that's all.

All of them?

Oh, no! Just enough to make it look seem a bad trade.

The Kaiser, too?

Can't say. Nice man—the kaiser. Nice family of boys, too. Got a big though. Have to have it to keep people to settle with God.

He seems to suit them.

Yes, he seems to so far.

Very pious man, the kaiser.

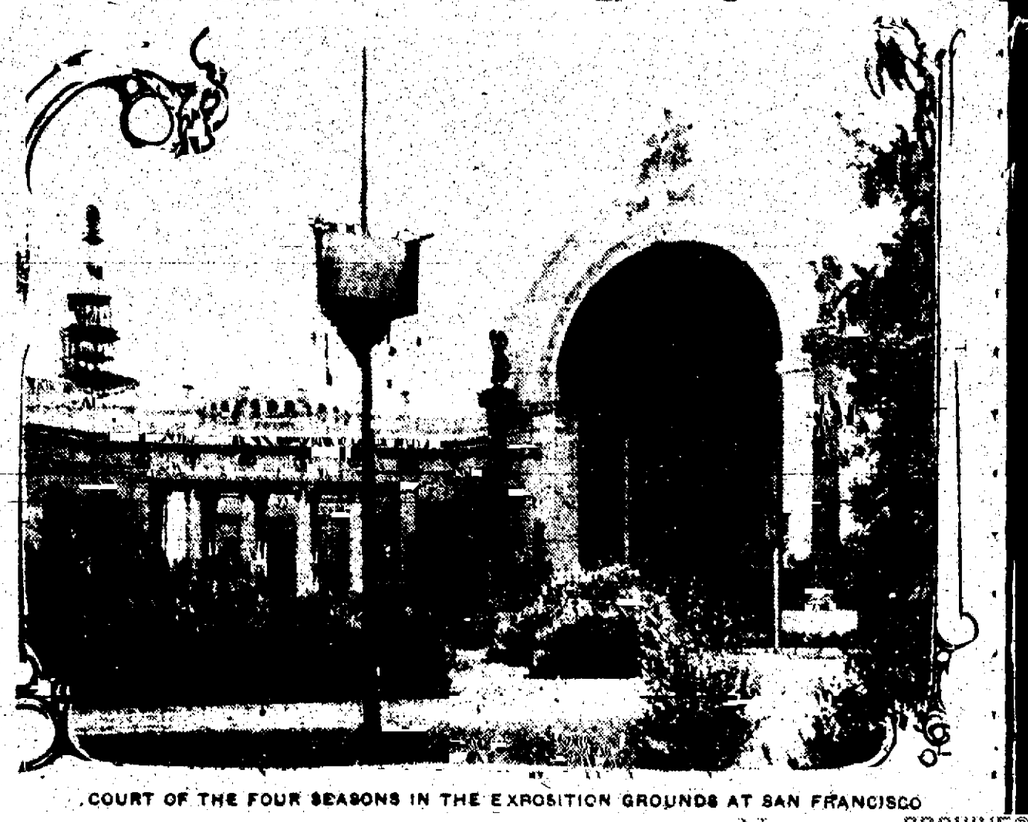
Yes, superbly pious, but out of date. Seems to stand by Odin. Odin and Krupp. Fine gods, Odin and Krupp, but not modern enough. Time of peace prepare for war; time of war prepare for hell; that's Odin and Krupp. A very popular gods outside of Prussia. All right gods for Nietzsche, Von Treitschke, Bernhardi, and the Hohenzollerns, but not suitable nowadays for the masses.

But the German masses seem to think well of the kaiser's gods.

Yes, so far; but they sing Luther's hymns to them, and suppose they are the old-time god of Luther.

But they're not?

Not a bit. They're the gods of Nietzsche and Von Treitschke. That's what's the matter with Germany. After a while she'll find it out.



COURT OF THE FOUR SEASONS IN THE EXPOSITION GROUNDS AT SAN FRANCISCO

Rabbit Fanciers Will Give Banquet Monday

A banquet, consisting principally of ches made from Belgian and Flem- rabbit meat, will be given Monday ht at the Alamo hotel, to celebrate opening of the combined rabbit, n and poultry show in the Stratton lding, December 8. Reservations y be made through the secretary, J. Hasse, or the president, L. S. J. iffin.

Judge C. S. Gibson will be the guest honor and Mayor McKesson will e an address of welcome. Short ks, relative to rabbit raising also l be given. A large number of out- town guests are expected and local bbit and poultry raisers will give eral support.

Rabbit fanciers point out that rab- meat yields 88 per cent digestible trument; chicken, 70 per cent; pork, per cent; mutton, 60 per cent, and ef, 55 per cent.

ELDOMRIDGE TO SPEAK AT MEN'S MEETING SUNDAY

The regular Sunday afternoon meet- gs for men will be resumed in the M. C. A. building Sunday afternoon 3:30 o'clock. The association has en conducting missionary meetings in e churches for the last two weeks, t the committee has secured for next nday Congressman H. H. Seldom- dge, who will address the regular bby meeting, speaking from the sub- t, "The Power of Personality." All en are invited, and especially the embers of the brotherhoods.

SCHOOL IFVY TO BE 5 MILLS NEXT YEAR

Board's Figures Show Reduction Over 1914; $253,000 Estimated Expense

The 1915 school levy for all purposes in district No. 11 will be 5 mills, a reduction of .68 of a mill over last year's levy, according to figures given out yesterday by the board of education. The general school levy will be 3.9 mills, that for interest on bonds will be .6 of a mill and the levy for redemptoin of bonds, .5 of a mill. Last year the school levy was 5.68 mills.

During the present year bonds to the amount of $21,000 were redeemed and the addition to the Helen Hunt school cost about $16,000. The High school buildings, which cost more than $100,000, were provided for by a special bond issue. The entire cost of running the public and High school system last year was $290,000. Bonds to the amount of $10,000 were redeemed by the school board December 1.

It is estimated that $253,000 will be needed for the maintenance of schools, repairs, salaries, equipment, etc. The levy for school purposes proper will bring in $169,453.64, if all collected. Last year a fund of $84,931.80 was provided from the general fund arranged by the state and the county superintendent of schools. The amount received from the general fund this year will be announced later.

J. D. Charlton New W. O. W. Commander

J. D. Charlton is the newly elected council commander of Colorado Springs camp No. 46, Woodmen of the World. Other officers are: M. E. Gilbert, advisor lieutenant; Alex Reibscheid, clerk; Capt. F. E. Phillips, banker; George Herring, escort; Thomas Ogleberry, watchman; Ray F. Russell, sentry; J. D. Marshall, manager, 18 months' term; Desmond Hayes, 12 months' term; Milton Pelta, six months' term. N. B. Niter, outgoing council commander, will act as past council commander for six months.

An anniversary reception and entertainment will be given next Friday night at the lodge. Mayor McKesson will give an address and there will be several musical selections during the evening. The meeting will be concluded with a social and dance.

Auto Wreck Victims Not Seriouly Hurt

Reports yesterday of the condition of Robert Price, son of Mrs. G. W. Price, of 1511 Wood avenue, and Richard B. Morrison, who were injured in an automobile accident Wednesday evening near Denver, were that both were recovering and that their injuries are not serious. Price has a broken leg and Morrison sustained several bruises and cuts. They are in St. Josephs hospital, Denver. Price is employed by the Manitou Mineral Springs company and Morrison is connected with the Midwest Oil company's engineering corps. Morrison formerly was a star football player at Colorado college. He and Price were riding in an automobile belonging to Berne Hopkins. The car turned turtle when the steering gear broke and later caught fire and burned up.

IMPROVEMENTS TO BE MADE AT ANTLERS LIVERY

Improvements which will cost several thousand dollars are being planned for the building now occupied by the Antlers livery on North Cascade avenue. The woodwork will be replaced by steel construction and a concrete flooring will be laid to make the building fireproof. The front will be torn down and in its place a modern glass and steel front will be erected. Quarters for both horses and automobiles will be fitted up and the livery will be conducted as a combined stable and garage.

CARD OF THANKS

We desire to express our heartfelt thanks to our friends and neighbors for their help during the illness of our dear aunt, Mrs. Ella C. Furman, and for the beautiful flowers sent at the time of her death.

MR. and MRS. GEORGE E. JARVIS,
MISS ELOISE JARVIS.

SCHOOL PRINCIPAL URGES DISCIPLINE AND HARMONY

There is not enough discipline, harmony and sunshine in most American homes, in the opinion of C. M. Bernard of the Manitou public schools, who addressed a meeting of the Parent-Teacher association of the Whittier school Wednesday afternoon. Harmony, sunshine and discipline, he declared, are essential to make home a haven of refuge and a place where character-building is formulated, and in his talk he pointed out the difficulties which confront teachers as the result of poorly disciplined pupils.

"Environments that corrupt the minds of children," he said, "are incentive to immorality among the young." He also deplored the indifference of parents concerning the influences surrounding their children.

SUPREME COURT AFFIRMS VERDICT OF JUDGE MORRIS

The state supreme court has affirmed the verdict of Judge W. S. Morris in the district court in the action of W. O. Drennan vs. Josephine V. Smith, decided in favor of the defendant. The supreme court's settlement set a new record for speed in handling a civil suit. A sum of $900 was involved, Drennan having given a promissory note for that sum to the late William Hatfield. Drennan, as Hatfield's administrator, filed suit against Mrs. Smith to obtain the note, which she alleges that Hatfield gave her before his death.

FREIGHT BUSINESS BELOW NORMAL, SAYS SCHUBERT

Rock Island Agent Finds Shipments of Coal, Lumber and Livestock Not Up to General Average

Shipments of coal, lumber and livestock over the railway lines of the middle west are not up to normal, according to F. J. Schubert, general freight agent of the Rock Island lines, with headquarters in Kansas City, who was here yesterday on a business trip. He was accompanied by George W. Martin of Denver, general agent for the Rock Island, and Arthur Braisted, freight agent at Topeka.

The cotton business has been good, in Mr. Schubert's opinion, despite the decreased price resulting from war conditions. The grain movement is normal and there are prospects that the freight business will improve in the near future. The situation in Colorado of the R. I. lines is satisfactory.

Friends of Elks Are Invited to Lodge of Sorrow on Sunday

Those in charge of the annual memorial exercises of Colorado Springs lodge No. 209, B. P. O. E., point out that the service at the Burns theater Sunday is not exclusively for Elks, although the families of deceased members are especially invited guests. The doors will be opened at 2:30 o'clock, the session starting at 3 o'clock sharp. Judge T. J. Black of Montrose, former exalted ruler of Colorado Springs lodge, will deliver the address.

The theater will be thrown open, no tickets of any character being issued except to families of deceased brothers. Space, however, will be reserved for members of the lodge attending in a body. Those planning to attend with the lodge should be at the lodge room promptly at 2:30 o'clock.

Many Vaccinated at Health Department

Acting on the theory that an ounce of prevention is better than a pound of cure, the city health department has vaccinated nearly 800 people within the last three weeks. The majority were school children and Commissioner Perry Botts and City Physician O. R. Gillett are taking every precaution to minimize any danger from smallpox. On one day 200 were vaccinated and more than $50 worth of vaccine has been used. In addition to the work of vaccination, every arm must be dressed several times by the health authorities, who keep record of the individual cases. Every afternoon the health department's rooms are filled with children and there have been a number of amusing instances.

A small colored boy who had been vaccinated returned to the offices several days after and, crying, told the authorities that he had to be vaccinated again. They asked him why.

"My brother knocked mine off," he said, "and I've got to get a new one."

Pictures Today Will Show Local Scenes

Moving pictures of the championship football game between the School of Mines and Colorado college on Thanksgiving; scenes from the pioneer day festival in Colorado City last month; Aviator Cooke and the start of his flight from this city to Pueblo at the time of the state fair last summer, and other interesting local features will be shown today at the Princess theater. These are the first pictures to be shown of the football game, while those of the aviator are particularly interesting, in that he fell to his death the day following his flight from this city.

Personal Mention

George Bernard, formerly of this city but now of Rocky Ford, is here on a short visit.

E. H. Lloyd of De Beque, who has interests in the oil fields of that neighborhood, is at the Alamo hotel.

Mrs. Bethany Kurie, wife of C. W. Kurie, Jr., is ill at St. Francis hospital. Her condition, although slightly improved, is still critical.

The Bible study class of the Woman's Missionary society of the M. E. church, South, will meet in the mission room of the church this afternoon at 2:30 o'clock.

RED CROSS CHRISTMAS STAMPS READY MONDAY

First of Holiday Emblems Go On Sale Next Week; Special Days Announced to Increase Sales

Red Cross Christmas seals will be placed on sale at the postoffice Monday morning and ministers in all parts of the city will be asked to make that announcement from their pulpits Sunday, according to Agent W. F. Worcester of the Associated Charities. Mr. Worcester is distributing agent for Colorado Springs and hopes to sell at least 70,000 this year. Fifty thousand seals were received by the association from Denver this week and others will be ordered later.

In an effort to make the use of the seals as widespread as possible, different days have been selected on which it is hoped merchants and business men will use the stamps on all their outgoing matter. December 19 is photographers' day; December 21, stationery and department stores' day; December 22, drug and confectionery stores' day; December 23, laundrymen's day; December 24, florists, shoe dealers and grocers' day; December 25, dairymen's day.

Second-hand toys are needed by the association, according to Mr. Worcester. If they can be mended they will provide work for people who need it, and the toys also will be used for Christmas gifts. All the Santa Claus letters are taken care of by the Associated Charities and many toys will have to be secured to meet the demand of all the sick and poor children in the city.

GOSPEL WORKERS LEARN OF CAMPAIGN'S SUCCESS

Reports Last Night Show That There Were 600 Conversions During Rural Revivals

Nearly 250 active workers attended the big jubilee banquet, given in celebration of the close of the evangelistic campaign, at the First Methodist church last night. O. W. Wood, president of the gospel teams' association of this city, presided at the dinner and introduced the speakers. Representatives from the country gave short talks of appreciation for the work done for them by the ministers and gospel teams. Several musical selections were given during the evening by the quartets.

The Rev. S. E. Brewster made a report of the campaign, and said that 600 conversions had been secured, there being 360 reconsecrations and 240 new conversions. The total number of miles traveled by the ministers and other workers was 9,000, and a remarkable feature was the absence of any accident during the period of 10 weeks. One hundred and thirty-eight dollars was raised in collections, and this amount took care of all the expenses of the campaign. There were 28 teams at work and three quartets, the Postoffice, Second Presbyterian church and Columbine from Colorado City. Thirty-three automobiles were used and 22 ministers took part in the work.

A vote of appreciation was taken for the work done by F. E. Kohler, president of the El Paso County Sunday School association, in preparing the work of this campaign and remaining at his post during the entire period. He was presented with a handsome Bible by the members of the gospel teams of this city.

The organization of the teams will remain the same with O. W. Ward as president and C. B. McKibben secretary. Anyone desiring a team should communicate with the secretary at the Y. M. C. A. Definite plans for future work will be outlined at a special meeting at the Y. M. C. A. Thursday night.

At the close of the banquet an invitation was issued to all those desiring to consecrate themselves to Christ, and one man responded.

It is hoped next year that the revival work in the country can be conducted by the gospel teams. This year it was found more practicable for the Sunday School association to map out the campaign and make the arrangements, as the members were well known to the rural people.

War Tax Law Keeps Public Guessing

That it will be several weeks before the new war revenue tax law is understood completely by public and officials alike is the opinion of County Clerk E. C. Shelden, whose office force has been kept busy from morning until night answering questions relative to the stamps on the various legal papers. At present it seems that only a few who handle such papers realize the extent of the law.

A particularly puzzling situation is that of deeds delivered before December 1, the date the law went into effect. Teller county officials have refused to accept for filing any papers without stamps, whether they were delivered to the grantees before December 1 or not. Shelden took up the question with the internal revenue officers in Denver and has been advised that any deeds delivered before December 1 may be filed without the stamp. The question has not been definitely decided, owing to the rush of work in the offices in Denver and Shelden is keeping a record of all such papers filed here.

MUSICAL TONIGHT AT SCHOOL AUDITORIUM

A musical will be given this evening in the High school auditorium for the purpose of raising $100 to help support a state high school boys' student secretary. The selections will be given by local talent and friends are urged to attend. Reserved seats are on sale at the High school.

FORCED TO READ STORY AT POINT OF REVOLVER

Pueblo Man Says Carrion Wanted to Know Details of Shooting Here; Police to Investigate

On the theory that he may be Juesto Cruz, who is charged with the shooting on Thanksgiving day in Colorado City of Arthur Weberhauer, the Pueblo police are holding a Mexican answering Cruz' description, who gives the name of Peter Carrion. The arrest in Pueblo was made under peculiar circumstances. Two Mexicans stopped Arthur Sabo, 22, north of town, and at the point of a gun ordered him to read to them a newspaper account of the Weberhauer shooting in Colorado City. After forcing Sabo to read the story, the Mexicans, he says, struck him over the head with a revolver. Sabo gave a description of the men to the police, and later identified Carrion as the man who forced him to read the newspaper story.

The Colorado Springs police will send a man to Pueblo to bring Carrion here for investigation. Weberhauer's condition is improving, and he is said to be out of danger. He was shot through the left lung.

Societies and Clubs

Monte Rosa Rebekah lodge No. 4 will meet tonight at 7:30 o'clock in Odd Fellows temple. There will be nomination and election of officers and initiation.

The local board of Beth-El hospital will hold the annual bazaar all day Friday, December 11, in the parlors of the First Presbyterian church. A cafeteria lunch will be served at noon and a turkey dinner in the evening.

Ladies auxiliary No. 79, N. A. L. C., will meet at the home of Mrs. R. O. Stuart, 1625 North Corona street, this afternoon at 2:30 o'clock. Officers for the next year will be elected.

The Woman's Literary club will meet with Mrs. Edgar F. Nason tomorrow afternoon at 3 o'clock. Mrs. George Elston will have a paper on "Religious Development of the Last Quarter Century." David Elliot will talk on "The Associated Press."

Kit Carson circle, Ladies of the G. A. R., will meet this afternoon at 2 o'clock in G. A. R. hall. There will be the annual election of officers.

El Paso lodge No. 13, A. F. and A. M., will hold a special communication tonight at 7:30 o'clock for work in the second degree. Visiting Masons invited.

The women's committee of the Socialist local will give a pie social at Carpenters hall tonight at 7:45 o'clock.

At a meeting of Colorado Springs post No. 22, G. A. R., yesterday, officers for the year 1915 were elected as follows: Robert Waugh, post commander; J. E. McRay, general vice commander; A. E. Echelsen, junior vice commander; W. J. Finkbiner, chaplain; A. B. Conway, surgeon; John Murphy, quartermaster; S. R. Cone, officer of the day, and Smith Gee, officer of the guard.

News of the Courts

A verdict for the defendants was returned yesterday afternoon by a jury in the county court in the case of Lovina Cram vs. William Lushinsky and E. J. Nugent. Lushinsky and Nugent, both of Colorado City, claimed that their names had been forged to a promissory note which Mrs. Cram tried to collect. The note was given the plaintiff by J. D. Dunbar, who left the city.

The following fines were assessed in police court yesterday: H. Pelta, $5, violating light ordinance; Joe Fitzgerald and James Murphy, $10 each, drinking in a public place.

A verdict for the plaintiff was returned by a jury in the district court yesterday in the case of the Zang Brewing company against James I. Lacey. The jury found that the property attached by the plaintiff belonged to Lacey's wife.

The trial of C. J. Adelman, charged with grand larceny in driving cattle from their usual range, opened in the district court yesterday. Henry A. Brown, the complaining witness, is a Calhan cattleman.

Six small boys, charged with the wholesale theft of bottles from junk dealers, were arrested yesterday and will be tried in the juvenile court. The junk dealers laid a trap for the youths, who, they declare, have been stealing from them for several weeks.

Deaths and Funerals

Mrs. Anna Leipsack, aged 27 years, the wife of George Leipsack, 118 Main street, Colorado City, died Wednesday after a short illness. She is survived by her husband. The funeral will be held from the Boone undertaking rooms tomorrow afternoon at 2 o'clock and interment will be in Fairview cemetery. Mrs. Leipsack had lived in Colorado City for the last three years.

How to Keep Well

(Continued From Page Four)

cure for an enlarged spleen." I have one. It pains me most when I lay on my back or left side. Please tell me whether my child can have it, as I expect a child in one month."

REPLY.

There are several causes of enlarged spleen. Among them are malaria, leukemia, and anemia. Your child will not inherit an enlarged spleen. You should have a thorough examination and appropriate treatment at once for your own sake.

HAIR REMOVER.

P. P. writes: "Can you tell me of a successful hair remover?"

REPLY.

Nothing is entirely satisfactory. The electric needle, ultra violet rays, and Roentgen rays in the hands of skilled men are moderately satisfactory.

The cells which go to form hairs are almost the same histologically and embryologically as the cells of the skin, and to kill the one and not harm the other is difficult.

HAS SNUFF HABIT.

J. S. writes: "Can you give me a cure for the snuff habit?"

REPLY.

I do not know of any. Perhaps some reader can tell us a method of breaking the snuff habit.

GAZETTE 50 CENTS A MONTH

THE FRANKLIN CALENDAR

DECEMBER 4

"God grant that not only the love of liberty, but a thorough knowledge of the rights of man may pervade all the nations of the earth so that a philosopher may set his foot anywhere on this surface and say This is my country"

(Philadelphia letter to David Hartley, M. P. 1789

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON Dec 3 Forecast Colorado—Fair Friday and Saturday

The following meteorological record is furnished by the Colorado Springs weather bureau for the 24 hours ending at 6 p m

Temperature at 6 a m	1
Temperature at 12 m	42
Temperature at 6 p m	32
Maximum temperature	43
Minimum temperature	15
Mean temperature	30
Max. bar pressure inches	24 [illegible]
Min. bar pressure, inches	24 10
Mean velocity of wind per hour	5
Max velocity of wind per hour	12
Relative humidity at noon	34
Dew point at noon	17
Precipitation in inches	0

CITY BRIEFS

LADIES' hats half price 403 S. Tejon. Adv.

RUMMAGE sale Alamo sample room today. Adv

RUMMAGE SALE Saturday Alamo sample room Adv

CHRISTMAS novelties at The Gift Shop 19 E San Miguel street Adv

BAZAAR at Second Presbyterian church [illegible] Adv

THE LADIES of United Presbyterian church will hold a bazaar tomorrow [illegible] all day at 130 E Pikes Peak Fancy work [illegible] cakes on sale Adv

EVERGREEN CEMETERY [illegible] charges on lots in Evergreen [illegible] are not paid by Dec [illegible] will be applied this season and [illegible] will cease Adv

MARRIAGE LICENSE [illegible] Meyers 28, and Gladys N [illegible] 20, both of Colorado Springs [illegible] granted a marriage license in the county clerks office yesterday

MARRIAGE Permanente Mr [illegible] Miss Gladys Chenin [illegible] Colorado Springs, were united last [illegible] by the Rev. Merle N. Shiffler at the First M. E. parsonage 405 North Nevada avenue.

MORE CLOTHES Abundance [illegible] tions of garments for destitute Belgians were received yesterday by the committee in charge of the relief work from the Papeton Improvement society, West Side Bridge club and Mrs Hull's Sewing circle The stock was received too late to be listed

BISHOP THOMAS COMING At Grace church, Sunday morning at 11 o'clock, the sermon will be preached by the Rt. Rev. Nathaniel S. Thomas Bishop of Wyoming Bishop Thomas is regarded as one of the ablest men in the house of bishops and many are expected to hear him

COLLEGE VESPERS The address at the Colorado college vesper service in Perkins hall at 5 o'clock Sunday afternoon will be given by the Rt Rev Nathaniel S Thomas bishop of the Protestant Episcopal church of Wyoming who will preach on The Religious Background of Today

ORCHESTRA AT MRAES McRae's cafe started its winter season of orchestra music last night with Fred G Links orchestra of four pieces The orchestra will play from 6 to 8 o'clock each evening. Several improvements are being made at the cafe including a new floor and new linoleum.

Leading druggists have JOHNSTON'S candies well displayed Adv

COLLEGE STUDENT HURT WHEN STRUCK BY AUTO

Ivon Roberts a freshman at Colorado college was injured yesterday afternoon when he was struck by an automobile at the corner of Cascade avenue and Cache la Poudre street He sustained severe bruises and injuries to both ankles the extent of which will not be determined until after an X-ray photograph has been taken Roberts is a member of the Phi Gamma Delta fraternity and is at the fraternity house at 132 North Cascade avenue

WORK UNDER WAY ON ADVERTISING BOOKLET

A large portion of the material for the medical and scientific booklet which will be issued within the next few weeks as part of the Chamber of Commerce advertising campaign, was edited yesterday at a meeting of the committee on climatic conditions The pamphlet, which will consist of not more than 80 pages will be well illustrated It is aimed to show the medical and scientific advantages of Colorado Springs as a health resort Dr. A. C. Magruder is chairman of the committee gathering the material for the book

THE CHRISTMAS SCRIBNER'S

Robert Louis Stevenson's name has been associated with Scribner's Magazine almost from its beginning It was for Scribner's that he wrote some of his most delightful essays including the famous Christmas sermon that appeared as an end paper in December 1888 In the Christmas number this year there is a heretofore unpublished story by Stevenson The Wait Woman A Tale From a Saga It is the story of Thorgunna a woman of mystery and what befell those who took her into their home It is illustrated with some remarkable paintings by N C Wyeth reproduced in colors

In the Christmas Scribner there is published for the first time one of H C Bunner's More Short Sixes the story of A Plain Girl Few American humorists were more read and loved than Bunner He had a charmingly whimsical vein of fun in his makeup and knew too, how to touch the sympathies by use of a fine and delicate quality of pathos. This is a love story the way a clever girl proved her young man

Richard Harding Davis in all his career as a war correspondent never had a closer call than in his recent experiences with the German army in Belgium He was arrested as a spy and treated as a spy and only by the barest good luck escaped with his life He tells the story in his article in the December (Christmas) Scribner He was sent on his way to Brussels with a ticket of leave across which was written "To Be Treated as a Spy" The story is not without its touches of humor and it will be interesting reading if the copy of the magazine which Mr Davis says he will send ever reaches the hands of a certain German officer called by Mr Davis Rupert of Hentzau "I hope the allies do not kill Rupert of Hentzau before he reads it After that"

The Christmas Scribner has an exceptional number of good short stories There are six besides those by Robert Louis Stevenson and H C Bunner John Galsworthy Katharine Holland Brown Armistead C Gordon, author of Marse Gordon Arthur Smith Algernon Tassin, and John Seymour Wood are the authors Mr Galsworthy's A Simple Tale is of "the most Christian man I have ever encountered on this earth"—an old wanderer of a cheap London lodging-house Mr. Gordon tells the story of a faithful and shrewd old colored mammy The trial scene is full of delicious humor and, too, of passages of fine pathos

Germany's attitude toward the war, the feeling with which she began it, and the surprise that came with the realization that the sympathies of all the world were against her have not been more clearly stated than by Oswald Garrison Villard president of the New York Evening Post in his article in the Christmas (December) Scribner, Germany Impartial An American Interpretation It summarizes Germany's point of view and defines the meaning of German kultur Her splendid abilities her powers of organization her sentiment, her idealism the world needs for the prevention of wars and not for the defeat of one of the war spirits

N C Wyeth whose paintings illustrate Robert Louis Stevenson's story of The Wait Woman in the Christmas (December) Scribner was a favorite pupil of Howard Pyle He makes his home in a little town not far from Philadelphia Mr Wyeth is a big man in his work and in body He reminds one now and then of some of the portraits of Chesterton Nearly all of Mr Wyeth's paintings are on large canvases He is a vigorous draughtsman and has a fine sense of composition and color

There are eight poems in the Christmas Scribner Henry van Dyke contributes The Standard Bearer, Josephine Preston Peabody a beautiful Cradle Song, and the others are by Margaret Sherwood John Kendrick Bangs John Finley C A Price Thomas Walsh and Edwin Arlington Robinson

Ralph Adams Cram the architect of St Thomas church on Fifth avenue, New York writes of Rheims and Louvain in the field of art in the Christmas Scribner He is probably the highest authority on Gothic art in America The article is illustrated with pictures of several famous Belgian city halls and French churches including Hans fine cloning of Rheims and the city hall at Louvain

THOMAS MOTT OSBORNE
New Warden of Sing Sing

ALWAYS RELIABLE AND UP TO THE MINUTE

THE DAY'S HAPPENINGS IN SPORT CIRCLES

NEWS FROM EVERY CORNER OF THE WORLD

Edited for THE GAZETTE by T. W. Ross

WALTER JOHNSON SIGNS WITH FEDS AT SALARY OF OVER $16,000 YEAR

Famous Pitcher Makes Deal With Joe Tinker and Says That Chifeds Made Him a Very Interesting Offer for Services

CHICAGO, Dec. 3.—That Walter Johnson, premier pitcher of the American league, has signed a contract with the Chicago Federal league club, was the announcement made by Charles Weeghman, president of the local club, late today.

KANSAS CITY, Dec. 3.—Walter Johnson, over the telephone from his Kansas farm, confirmed late today the statement of President Weeghman of the Chicago Federals that he had been signed by the Chicago club for two years, but refused to say what his salary will be.

"Is it more than $16,000 a year?" he was asked.

"It is," said the pitcher, then found himself telling, and announced that the figure should properly be announced by Mr. Weeghman.

"I had a long conference with Manager Tinker today," continued Johnson. "He made me a very interesting offer—quite the best I have yet received—and I took him. That's all. I'm ready to report for Chicago whenever they want me."

Immediately after their conference Mr. Tinker took a train for Chicago and Johnson motored back to his farm.

COFFEYVILLE, Kan., Dec. 3.—"The mighty Johnson will be seen in a Federal league uniform for the next two years," said Joe Tinker, manager of the Chicago Federals, as he boarded a train for Chicago late today. Tinker carried with him a contract to which Walter Johnson, former pitcher on the Washington American league team, had attached his signature after a day of negotiations here.

"The price paid?" continued Tinker, as he smiled broadly. "Well, no matter; you can say he will make more money than anybody."

"Will it be more than $16,000?" a questioner persisted.

"Will it? That isn't anything."

Tinker arrived here this morning. Johnson motored in from his farm and the two went into conference. After a long-distance telephone talk in the afternoon between Tinker and President Weeghman, in Chicago, Tinker and Johnson quickly came to terms.

'WE'LL SUE HIM TO THE END OF THE EARTH TO PREVENT FEDS GETTING HIM'—GRIFFITH

Courts Will Decide Whether or Not Pitcher Goes to Chifeds; Claim He Signed Option

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—Walter Johnson will not go to the Federal league without a fight in the courts with the Washington American team of which he has been the hope and mainstay for seven years. Manager Clark Griffith, learning tonight without great surprise, but with frankly admitted regret of the famous pitcher's deal with the Chicago Federals, declared he had an option on Johnson's services for another year and would "sue him to the end of the earth," before he would allow it to be broken.

"There was a provision in the 1914 contract," said Griffith, "whereby I obtained an option on Johnson's services for the 1915 season. Twenty-five hundred dollars of the $12,000 salary which he has received was given for the specific purpose of reserving an option in 1915, upon Johnson. I am convinced that he has violated the agreement and I will sue him to the end of the earth before I acknowledge his right to sign with the Federals."

Speculation as to what effect Johnson's action would have upon other players of the Washington team was rife here tonight. It has been rumored that Clyde Milan, center fielder, and Johnson's closest friend, might go to the Federal camp.

Johnson has been the star and prop of the Washington team almost ever since he began his major league career here in 1908. Beginning as an awkward country youth, his wonderful ability quickly developed, and at the end of his fourth season he was hailed by many critics as the greatest of all pitchers. For five years he struggled along pitching remarkable ball for a losing team, a hopeless tailender.

When Clark Griffith took hold of the team in 1912 and turned it into a winner, Johnson came into his own, and started to smash records for games won, scoreless innings and strikeouts, etc. The strengthened team became a pennant contender, jumping from the bottom to second place the first year. It finished second again in 1913 and third this year.

Johnson's record for the seven years which he has pitched for Washington follows:

Year.	Won	Lost	Pct.
1908	14	14	500
1909	13	25	342
1910	25	17	595
1911	23	15	605
1912	32	12	727
1913	36	7	837
1914	28	18	608

Johnson started his professional career with the Tacoma club in 1905. He was drafted by the Weiser Ida. club and played with that team until secured by Washington.

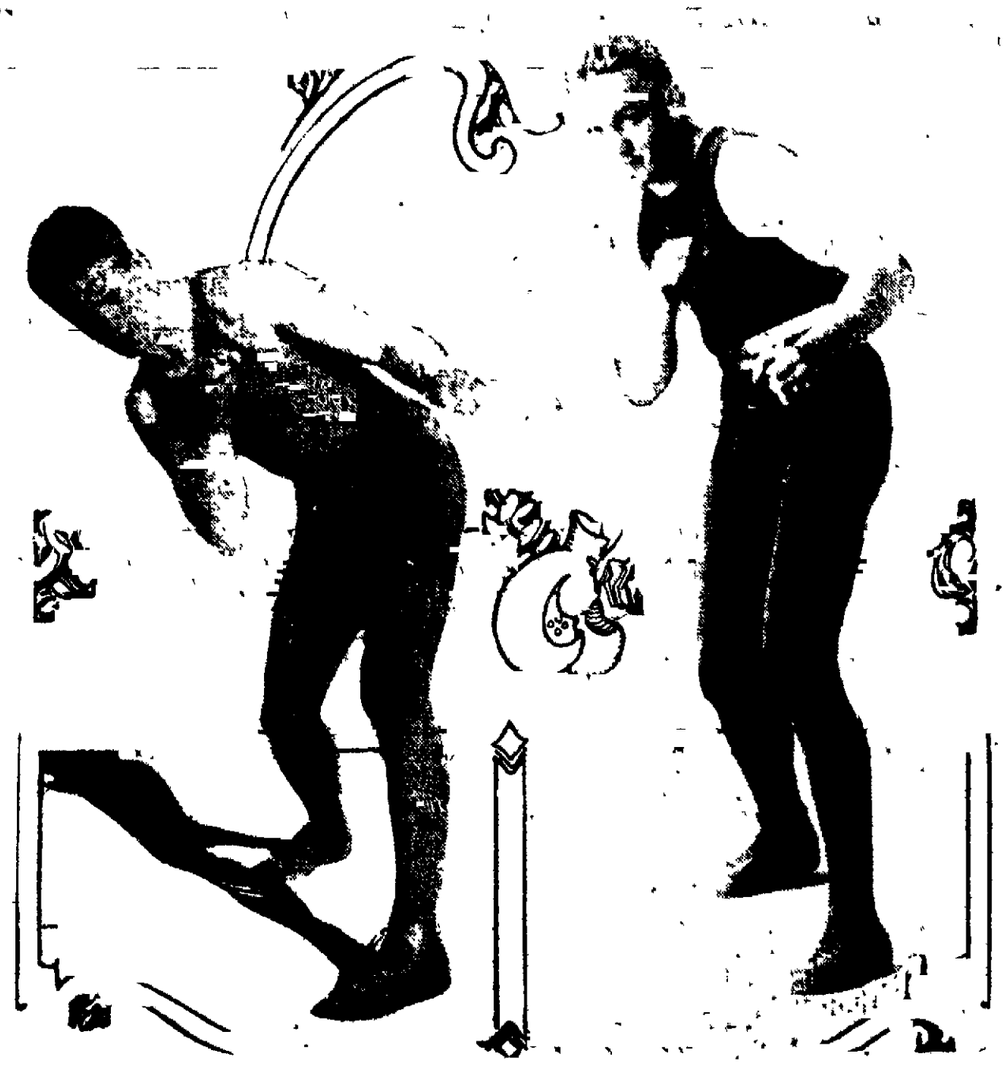
In 1913 he eclipsed the shutout record held by Jack Coombs of the Philadelphia Athletic club by pitching 56 innings without being scored upon. In 47 games in 1913 Johnson permitted his opponents to cross the plate for an average of only 1.09 runs per game, attaining the pitchers' record for the season. He pitched 346 innings, faced 1,242 batsmen, allowed 230 hits, 54 runs and struck out 243 batters. His passes numbered only 38. This was his most successful year.

W. & J. Second in Rating of Eastern Footballers

NEW YORK, Dec. 3.—The Sun's football expert rates the eastern teams as follows:

1. Harvard
2. Washington and Jefferson
3. Army
4. Dartmouth.
5. Pittsburg.
6. Yale
7. Princeton.
8. Cornell
9. Lehigh
10. Williams

Clabby and Gibbons Must Fight for Middleweight Title



JIMMY CLABBY — MIKE GIBBONS

Here are the best two middleweight fighters in the world, Jimmy Clabby of Hammond, Ind., and Mike Gibbons of St. Paul. They must come together before the middleweight championship may be established, and the winner will be the best in the world. He will certainly hold the title of champion of America.

It is doubtful if there ever were two better middleweight boxers. Kid McCoy says that Clabby is the equal of Tommy Ryan at his best, and it is admitted Gibbons is one of the greatest boxers the world has known. Neither is as much of a fighter as Bob Fitzsimmons when he held the middleweight title, nor Sam Langford in the days when Sam could make 158 pounds, but it is doubtful if any man of this division ever equaled them as boxers.

Gibbons, who has been accused of trying to sidestep Clabby, said Thanksgiving day he would meet the Hammond man either in Milwaukee or New York. It depended on the club which could give the largest purse. Unfortunately for the lovers of pugilism the cities where the largest purses could be given for this contest permit only 10 rounds. A championship ought not to be fought under such conditions. With no decision no championship can be settled without a knockout. When the women of California voted fighting out of that state where 20-round championship bouts went to a decision they made it almost impossible to hold championship fights.

GIANTS TO FIGHT PLAN TO LIMIT TEAMS TO 20 MEN

Scheme Underway to Cut Down Lists Because of Increased Cost of Baseballing

NEW YORK, Dec. 3.—The proposal to limit the number of players to be carried by National league clubs, which it is said will be brought up at the annual meeting of the league here next week, will be fought by Manager John McGraw of the New York Giants. In a statement made public today Secretary John B. Foster said that any plan or suggestion to limit the number of players to 20 or 25 would be opposed by the New York club. Secretary Foster said that McGraw intends to have 50 or more players in the training camp at Marlin, Tex., and, while it is certain this squad will be reduced before the team starts north officials are against any policy that will hamper McGraw in his efforts to build up a winning team.

NEWS OF THE BOWLERS

SCORES JR. BOWLING LEAGUE

"Trade With the Boys" took two out of three from Carrick & King.

"TRADE WITH THE BOYS"

Colburn	140	150	109	399
Hefley	171	123	145	439
Pauline	124	134	127	385
Harmony	182	145	162	439
Reese	179	135	154	468
Totals	746	687	697	2130

KING & CARRICK CIGAR CO.

Fowler	136	155	170	461
Crawford	98	118	117	333
Houk	148	102	156	406
D. Wilson	144	138	125	407
Wilson	122	150	157	429
Totals	648	663	725	2036

Tonight King Motor Co. vs. Lucas Sporting Goods Co.

Mann Remains Loyal to Stallings and Boston; Refuses to Go With Feds

LINCOLN, Neb., Dec. 3.—Leslie Mann, outfielder of the champion Boston National leaguers today announced he had declined an offer to sign a contract with a Federal league club. Yesterday he received a telegram asking him to name his own terms. Mann, who is spending the winter at his home here, said he had not yet received a contract to play next season with Boston but expected it before long and when it came he said he intended signing it.

RAILROADS HAVE INCREASED passenger rates in the east, which means that the Feds will have to dig up some new backers.

TO BE STRICTLY up to date the Snipes will give out nothing but lateral passes next year.

SPRINGS BALLPLAYER SAVES MORE MONEY ON FARM NEAR HERE THAN ON DIAMOND

Eastern Colorado offers remarkable opportunities for baseball players who are unable to save any money on incomes of $6,000 a year, as shown by the report of a joint committee of the Denver real estate exchange and chamber of commerce which recently examined into conditions in eastern Colorado. The committee tells of one who could not get ahead until he went to farming. Here's a chance for Ty Cobb, Eddie Collins and some others. The report says:

J. A. Childs, an ex-National league ball player played with Cleveland Nationals as shortstop, received $15,000 for last three years' work in the league but did not lay up a dollar. He went to Colorado Springs worked in a brick yard, but was persuaded to file on 320 acres of land five years ago. He is a good farmer, does all his own work. 40 acres of beans yielded 1,000 pounds to the acre, his rye, 32 bushels per acre. Irrigating his land from the winter snows then in spring levels the land and all the moisture is conserved. He never had a failure, even though he knew nothing about farming, is worth at least $8,000.

Linderholm 1915 Captain of Terror Football Team

Carl Linderholm, an end and halfback on the Terror football team during the season just closed, was elected captain of the 1915 team at a meeting of the "C. S." players yesterday. Merle Jones was elected manager. Both are juniors. Linderholm came to Colorado Springs this fall from Alamosa, where he had considerable football experience and made good at the start. Being his first year at the High school the honor was an unusual one in Terror athletic circles.

The Fall of Wagner; He Hit Only .254

For the first time in his long major league career, which started in 1897, Hans Wagner failed to hit .300 or better this year. The 1914 official figures show that he batted only .254 in 159 games, a big slump for one of the greatest ballplayers in history. Prior to this year his smallest average was in 1913, when he batted exactly .300. His highest percentage was made in 1899 when he hit .385. On eight occasions the Flying Dutchman has been the champion of his league but at last he is showing the effects of his age and is on the down grade. Hans will be 41 years old next February 24 and will play with Pittsburg again.

THE INNOCENT BYSTANDER

By J. J. ISAMINGER.

WAR IS COSTING England $5,000,000 a day, which makes us believe that the Wards of Brooklyn are in back of England.

IT IS SAID that the Wards of Brooklyn are in baseball merely as an advertisement, but there may be situations where it does not pay to advertise.

ONE HANK O'DAY of Chicago is in the market for a good durable chest protector and umpire's mask. Must be cheap for cash.

NO CHARLES W. MURPHY is not in baseball, the Pennsylvania railroad is not in Philadelphia, Indiana is not in the United States and a violin is not in an orchestra.

SIX-DAY BIKE RACING taboo'd in Elkhart, Ind., Waycross, Ga., and Kennebunkport, Me., is still regarded as a sport on the isle of Manhattan.

DON'T TRY TO MAKE Hank O'Day believe that Charles W. Murphy was ever ousted from baseball.

ONE GOOD WAY to get even would be for Ban Johnson, Governor Tener and Garry Herrmann to start a chain of bakeries in Brooklyn and sell bread at 3 cents a loaf.

IT IS SAID that the Standard Oil is in back of the Wards, but the Wards resent this statement. They assert that they are in back of Standard Oil.

THANKSGIVING day had an especial significance to Yale players this year. The Brickley peril is at an end.

CHARLES W. MURPHY'S success in blocking peace negotiations comes under the head of revenge.

SHERWOOD S. MAGEE helped to coach of Lafayette football eleven this season. The Easternians could find a better coach to teach them how to roll cigarettes.

WOULDN'T IT BE FUNNY if it developed that Messrs. Taft and Murphy owned the Phils? You never can tell. Herrmann. Remember that Larry McLean once stole second.

AS A PEACE COMMISSIONER, Garry Herrmann has scarcely earned his varsity letter.

JOHNNY MALTBITS of [illegible] Penn line thought he weighed too [illegible]

'POP' WARNER, CARLISLE COACH FOR YEARS, GOES TO PITTSBURG NEXT FALL

He's the Man That Put the American Indian on the Athletic Map and Made Football the Real Sport of the American

By ROBERT W. MAXWELL.

[illegible] football [illegible] success but every [illegible] that unbiased football talent is turned before the season is over. The football coach in action makes the hard-working baseball manager look like the hero of a one-time croquet match. He thinks for his men, takes them by the hand and leads them in every department of the game, one after time teaches them what to eat and [illegible] in fact [illegible] exactly what [illegible] work and worry from September 1 until Thanksgiving day and it requires much rest until the beginning of the next season's preparation.

There have been hundreds [illegible] who in the past who spotted the world [illegible] two years by turning out [illegible] but most of them quietly retired after a couple of disastrous seasons. About a dozen have been able to stick in the game and deliver the goods year after year and these men have earned the right to be classed among the front rank of famous coaches. Stagg of Chicago, Houghton of Harvard, Yost of Michigan, Warner of Carlisle, Williams of Minnesota, Beck of Penn State and Foster Sped of Bucknell. Last but not by any discussions have [illegible] as to the merits of these old standbys. The eastern fans are strong for Houghton as the best coach in the country and western enthusiasts line up one to overlook Stagg and Yost. In the last of these distinctive coaches the writer takes his life in his own hands in attempting to settle the question from the writer's viewpoint and hands the banner bearing the insignia All-American Coach to Glenn S. Warner familiarly known as Pop, the famous coach and mentor of the Carlisle Indian school.

The Coaches' Hall of Fame.

Houghton has done wonders at Harvard. During his reign he brought order out of chaos at the Cambridge institution, reorganized the entire athletic system and turned out teams in the history of the school. Stagg has [illegible] at Chicago [illegible] years and always has had a fine team in the running for the western championship. Yost has a brilliant record at Michigan, never started the football world time and again with sensational teams at Ann Arbor. The other men have maintained a standard of efficiency and carved their names in the hall of fame but none can equal the record made by Pop Warner during his two score years on the football field.

Warner has coached three special teams in his career and has earned a name that is second to none. His teams at the University of Georgia, Cornell and Carlisle have shown class at all times. They appeared in a high percentage of victories overshadows the defeats. It was at Carlisle [illegible] that Pop gained fame and [illegible] all of the bouquets that are [illegible] in his direction. The Indians travelled all over the country played the best teams in the east, west, north and south and always made good. Their speed, trick and inside football swept the opponents off their feet and their sensational work shook the entire football world.

To my mind Glenn S. Warner deserves the football crown for no one has done more than any one else to improve the modern game. He was the first who saw the possibilities of the forward pass and in the past almost all the time he was years ahead of other coaches in taking up this play and evolved a system that is now followed by every team in the country. He laid the corner stone for open football. He [illegible] and the others have been trying to find ever since.

The Experts Open Their Eyes

The rules were revised [illegible] and the forward pass was put into use for the first time. There were few restrictions placed on the play. The ball had to cross the line of scrimmage five yards on either side of the center and it was and is [illegible] fumble. The eligible men [illegible] the way before [illegible] had been passed forward and Warner made use of this [illegible] Hundreds laughed at the idea of a forward pass and used the time-honored secondary defense. The teams [illegible] Carlisle [illegible] 6, Harvard 27 to 0, [illegible] 18 to 4 and Michigan [illegible] 3 in succession. [illegible] Carlisle [illegible] that Pop gained fame and [illegible] all of the bouquets that are [illegible] in his direction. The Indians travelled all over the country played the best teams in the east, west, north and south and always made good. Their speed, trick and inside football swept the opponents off their feet and their sensational work shook the entire football world.

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It is a difficult matter to teach football at Carlisle. The players are not prep school stars when they come out for the team, the majority never have played before. They have to be taught all from the beginning and, although quick to grasp the general idea of the game, it takes time to get them perfect with the finer points. No other coach in the country faces these handicaps. At Yale, Harvard, Princeton and other big colleges the candidates for the team have had several years of experience under competent coaches. They try for the eleven. They know the rudiments and the best of coaching. At Carlisle conditions are reversed. The candidates do not come from prep schools, they come from the reservation or from the farm. There is little real college spirit at Carlisle. There is no tradition to fall back on. Old grads to come back for a game or two and tell the players stories of the deeds of the past. All of the games are played away from home, and the only encouragement they get is from the coach. The players are among strangers before they go out on the field.

There is a difference between the play of the Indians and Yale and Harvard. The university men have that dog or bulldog spirit while the Redskins go in for the fun of the game. They also are out in the game to show their superiority over the whites if possible, but defeat does not weigh heavily on their consciences. They like to win but they don't freeze or sulk when the game goes against them. Then, again, they are hard to beat at careless. For instance, when the man who is playing back for a punt sees the ball coming toward him he does not put his mind on catching that ball. He looks for a place to run after he catches it. If he catches it a brilliant run will result. If not—well what's the use? He'll do better next time. It is this carelessness that Warner has to contend with and it is hard to get his men in a mood where they will take things seriously.

Pop Warner knows football from A to Izzard. But with this wonderful knowledge he has the knack of imparting it to his men. He is the [illegible] coach. He is the [illegible] coach. He [illegible] from one point to another until that point is perfectly learned by the men. He teaches them how to kick, how to [illegible] the ball, how to tackle. For instance there is a certain way to fall on a fallen opponent, to tackle, to throw the man in the open field, carry the ball and the Carlisle coach spends hour after hour teaching his players these rudiments. If a man is proficient in falling on the ball on his right side Warner teaches him to get it from the left. He believes that some of the most important things in football are his men have won many games by recovering fumbles. There are various ways to tackle and Warner takes no chances in this department. At the beginning of the season Carlisle players are taught to tackle from the side and then in front. They are taught to throw their bodies in front of the runner, catch the man from behind and how to "spill" him in the open field. At first the man with the ball stands still and the players are shown just how to go at him. Then he goes down the field and later runs as hard as he can. By the time he reaches the finishing stage the Indians know how to tackle.

Began Career in 1895.

Warner began his coaching career in 1895 when he took charge of the football team at the University of Georgia. He remained in the south two years and turned out the best eleven the place had had before or since. In 1897 and 98 he was head coach at Cornell and although his team lost to Penn by the score of 4 to 0 and 12 to 6 it won all of the other games and made a good showing. After leaving Cornell Warner went to Carlisle in 1899 and gained recognition throughout the land by putting the Indians back on the football map. Up to this time the Redskins had played all the leading teams but never won an important game. The first victory was scored over Penn 26 to 5 and Columbia the team that beat Yale was vanquished 46 to 0. Harvard won the original game by the score of 2 to 10 but the Crimson players were forced to extend themselves.

During the next two years Pop built up a team at Carlisle and in 1902 the Indians [illegible] with the result of his [illegible] Penn was defeated 6 to [illegible] and the other games were [illegible] 1903 Warner's team defeated Penn [illegible] Pittsburg [illegible] and was scored on by Harvard [illegible] to 11. At this time Cornell was [illegible] and Warner was asked to [illegible] higher things out at Ithaca. He went back to his alma mater, [illegible] for three years [illegible] had had the team out [illegible] the first years [illegible] Cornell in rules in [illegible] other teams [illegible] and Bob went [illegible] with only one defeat [illegible] resulted [illegible] in 1907 [illegible] Warner [illegible] return to Carlisle [illegible] accepted a position [illegible] the University of [illegible] team and will be just as successful there [illegible] turn out a few more good teams. Some one will be asked [illegible] head coach at the Indian school, [illegible] season [illegible] time [illegible] coaching a team after [illegible] Warner [illegible] during [illegible]

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FRIDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1914.

STILL LOOKING BRIGHTER

EVERY new report on the trade outlook adds to the hopefulness of the situation. The great business interests engaged in foreign commerce, the experts employed by the Federal Government, and the American consuls and commercial representatives abroad, agree that we are entering a period of unprecedented commercial activity.

For instance, the Chief of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, at Washington, Mr. Edward E. Pratt, estimates that if the war lasts one year it will add a half billion dollars to American foreign commerce. Since everybody who is supposed to know anything about it is convinced that it will last much longer than that, the benefits to this country may run even higher in the hundreds of millions.

The November trade balance in favor of the United States has not been authoritatively reported, but it is estimated at $70,000,000, a gain of $10,000,000 over October, and approximately four times as much as the September balance.

The whole American nation is about to take a ride on the high wave of prosperity. Here's hoping it will be able to keep its head clear and its nerves steady, and reap not merely temporary but permanent benefits. The real struggle for the markets of the world will come after the war ends, and the exhausted nations attempt to regain their lost trade.

WASHBURN FIELD

NOW that the present athletic season is over, the authorities of Colorado College, and especially the Athletic Board, ought to devote money and effort to the improvement of Washburn Field. To reopen the grounds next spring in their present rundown condition would be nothing less than an imposition on the thousands of people who are asked to patronize college sports.

The Thanksgiving Day football game was, as usual, an occasion for untold inconvenience to the visitors. The crowd numbered perhaps 3,500 or 4,000, and the number of automobiles must have totaled somewhere near 200. All of the vehicles and most of the pedestrians entered and left by a single narrow gateway, barely wide enough for a vehicle to pass through. People on foot took their chances dodging between the motor cars. An extra entrance for pedestrians was opened, but even this additional facility was not sufficient to handle a big crowd anxious to get in and out as quickly as possible.

That sort of management betrays blundering incompetency somewhere. Nevertheless, it has been perpetuated for years. People who attend one of the big football games in automobiles must wait in line while the cars ahead slowly find their way through the narrow gates, and they must sit and shiver in the cold for fifteen or twenty minutes after the game is over for the same reason.

It probably would cost more money than is available to put Washburn Field into a proper condition to build new grandstands, etc. But it certainly would not cost much to install new entrances and exits, and unless this is done before the opening of the next football season the Athletic Board is liable to encounter a storm of protest that may not be pleasing.

PORTUGAL AND THE WAR

THE persistent desire of Portugal to get itself mixed up in the war is one of the puzzling features of the situation. Soon after the conflict began the government, instead of announcing its neutrality, as all other non-combatant nations were doing, formally proclaimed that it would adhere to its alliance with Great Britain. But it went no further. No Portuguese troops were sent to aid the allied armies, nor was campaigning begun in the Portuguese African colonies.

Just why a third rate power, which, under normal conditions, would forfeit its national existence by antagonizing such a nation as Germany, should force itself into this war, is not apparent at first glance. But it appears that Portugal and England have been in alliance for centuries, dating back to a time when Portugal was one of the great maritime powers of the world. Despite its decline the maintenance of the alliance has been advantageous to both, to Portugal because of the protection, and to England because it is to her advantage to have the large Portuguese colonies in Africa held by a nation which is not likely suddenly to become a dangerous enemy.

* * * * *

The Germans, in their ambition to build up a colonial empire, have looked with longing eyes on Portuguese territory, and in the remote possibility of their winning this war they will undoubtedly take them as part of the spoils of victory. For the past two months Portuguese troops have been cooperating with the British against German troops in German Southwest Africa, and on the other side of the continent there is a similar union of British and Portuguese against the colony of German East Africa.

A few days ago Portugal formally declared war, probably to enable it to take permanent possession of the enormous amount of German shipping which took refuge in Portuguese ports at the beginning of the war, when the Channel was closed by British warships. But even this seems a poor reason for a weak and defenseless country embroiling itself in a conflict which, after all, is none of its business.

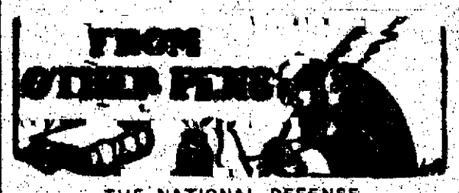
AUSTRIA AND SERVIA

A REPORT from Vienna Wednesday, announcing that Austrian troops have occupied Belgrade, is a repetition of the very first news of the war. Immediately following the Austrian ultimatum to Servia on July 28, Austrian monitors on the Danube bombarded Belgrade, and the next day, being undefended, the Servian capital was occupied by an Austrian army.

But it did not take the Servians long to regain their lost capital, the possession of which, however, was unimportant in a military sense. Belgrade is on the south bank of the Danube, which forms the boundary between the two countries, and is open to easy attack. Before the war started the seat of government was removed to Nish, a considerable distance inland. In the four months since this happened the Servians, aided by the Montenegrins, drove out the invaders, and even established themselves in Bosnia and Herzegovina, the two southern provinces of Austria.

But now they have been driven back, and the situation in that zone is precisely as it was at the beginning of the war. In four months of active campaigning the Austrians have accomplished nothing. They expected to overwhelm Servia and Montenegro within a week from the beginning of operations, and to annex those countries bodily. They have sent against their supposed weak enemies an army nearly ten times as big as the whole military strength of Servia and Montenegro combined, but they are no further advanced than the day war was declared.

Austria's achievements in this war are merely a continuation of its centuries-old record of military incapacity. German aid along the northern border enabled General Dankl's army to withstand the Russian invasion for a time, but reports from the late battle in Poland show that the Russians have advanced in Galicia, just as they have along the German border. Austrian aid has been at best a doubtful asset for the Germans, and it probably will continue to be so until the end.



THE NATIONAL DEFENSE

From the Chicago Herald.

This nation can seriously attend the recommendations of General Wotherspoon and other experts on the state of our military and naval defense without in the least weakening its position as an exponent of peace and an opponent of militarism.

These recommendations are not the reports of officers afflicted with militaristic mania. They are not the recommendations of men who look on war as a legitimate instrument of political action and national expansion. They are not the advice of men serving royal houses with ambitions whose satisfaction demands giant expenditure on armament.

There is as little of this spirit in the American army or navy as in American civil life. What the American military officer has in mind is what the American business man has in mind—the question whether the instrument is efficient for the object and if not how it can be made efficient.

General Wotherspoon is of the opinion that the standing army and the National guard are not equal to the simple task for which they exist and the reason for their existence, the defense of the nation. General Wood has expressed the same opinion on several occasions.

As for the navy, which most Americans like to think is maintained in a state of efficiency equal to its great responsibilities, we have of late learned that it is greatly undermanned. Secretary Daniels has called attention to this fact. He will hardly be suspected of a desire to disparage the navy or of any inclination in the direction of "bloated armaments."

The Democratic administration is in a good position to take up this important matter and provide the nation with what it needs. It can proceed with no fear of unreasonable criticism based on the idea that it is giving way either to pride or panic. Its peace attitude is beyond question.

* *

LOSING NAVAL POWER

From the Chicago Tribune.

A naval building program which provides for two battleships is not adequate. Adequacy is entirely relative, and there is nothing in the prospects of the United States which promises the sufficiency of a small navy.

The few sea battles of this war have proved that size has no chance at all with youth. Superiority in speed and guns, however slight, has been decisive. It was when the German cruisers met the British in the Pacific off Chile and it was when the Australian Sydney caught the German Emden.

Even a few years between periods of construction make a battle between ships hopeless for the older and certain for the other. Heavier guns and greater speed make the new boat so superior that the older ship is virtually helpless.

It is probably true that the United States has no enemies now, but it has competitors. No matter how the war comes to an end or to what end it comes, this nation will meet competition under new conditions with the making of which it can have nothing to do. The tendency of intense competition between nations is towards war.

Our keenest competitors have the power to accelerate their naval building programs without testing out or depending upon popular opinion. We have to submit to the slow processes of a democracy, and slowness, when there is need of haste, is inefficiency.

The adequacy of our navy is something to be determined by the size and equipment of the navies of competitors from time to time, and furthermore to be determined with regard to the length of our seaboard.

What will be the comparative value of ships 10 years from now can only be guessed at, but what is demonstrated now is that even five years' difference in construction and armament seriously counts against the older vessels and that a greater difference is disastrous.

If we are to concede that two battleships a year is the maximum of our building regardless of conditions we concede that our effective navy must always be small. A competitor able to lay down five or six ships a year for several years can produce in that time a more effective navy than ours. As the result of maintaining the two battleship program as a maximum instead of a minimum of construction we have been losing naval power.

One of the directors of the American Peace and Arbitration League writes Congressman Gardner that the league believes in adequate armaments and interprets "that to mean at least two battleships a year, with all the subordinate equipment." The "at least" deserves emphasis.

National defense also requires an army behind an adequate navy. We do not regard naval sufficiency as an excuse for other military inefficiency.

* *

YES, IT'S QUITE A WHILE

From the Philadelphia Ledger.

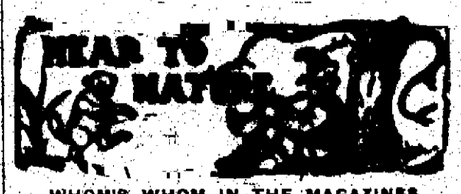
Naming Republican candidates for the presidency is an interesting diversion just now. But two years may witness a good many kaleidoscopic political changes.

* *

QUICK, SHERLOCK!

From the Philadelphia Record.

It will take almost as much detective skill to discover who is the president of Mexico as to find the hidden German wireless station in the Maine woods.



WHOM'S WHOM IN THE MAGAZINES.

Arthur B. Reeve in the Cosmopolitan.

The girl in white, whom I was now sure was Miss Sawtelle, went over and greeted him.

* *

COST OF LIVING NOTE.

From the Milwaukee Journal.

Modern 8 room steam heated apartment on west side; heat, water, light, and potatoes furnished.

* *

IF YOU LOOK SHARP

From the Rochelle (Ill.) Register.

The new Northwestern depot is about completed and will be open to the public in a few days. You will find it between Washington and Main street.

* *

SOME FUNCTIONARIES

From the Malvern (Ia.) Leader.

At the regular meeting of the Malvern fire department, Chief Wortz appointed two assistant marshals to act as assistant marshals in time of fire. Their business will be to put out a rope and keep all but the firemen from the zone of the fire.

* *

A CHAMPEEN SHOCK ABSORBER

From the Wilmington (Ill.) Advocate.

One of the men connected with the Electric company on Monday night last received a terrible shock at the plant, it was strong enough to leave the imprint of his feet in the cement floor, thus causing street and house lights to go out, and strange as it may seem, this fellow is able to be around regardless of such a shock.

Little Things and Big Results

BY RUTH CAMERON

The disproportionate bigness of little things is a fact which every now and then strikes me with new interest.

A few weeks ago I went house hunting with some friends. We traversed many miles of country with our eyes keen to observe houses of all kinds. We constantly commented on various types of architecture and pointed out attractive places to each other. As the day wore on I was struck with the fact that the majority of places which attracted us, the places which stood out from the rest, did so not by reason of expensiveness or striking architecture, but simply because they had certain little touches.

For instance, two white houses stood side by side. They were very similar in their general lines, but one had a little arch of green lattice work at the side door with a rambler rose climbing over it. I don't see how it could have cost more than $25, yet it gave the house a pretty little air of distinction, and while its neighbor went entirely unnoticed, that house was immediately pointed out as an attractive residence.

Again, someone said, "What a darling little place." I looked and saw a little green house, not a bit more striking in itself than dozens we had passed without comment, but at each window was a window box filled with bright colored flowers and gracefully pendant green things.

Not many of us can afford to build houses that will be distinctive in a large way, but there are few of us who cannot, if we take thought and time, make our homes attractive and appealing by the little individual touches.

Tastefully filled window boxes, a pretty group of shrubbery, a rose vine clambering over a porch, a simply but tastefully furnished veranda with a bowl of fresh flowers on a low table, these are the things that make one turn to look again at a house just as often as beautiful architecture.

Again, painstaking care to keep a place trim and in reasonably good condition, is a very big little factor in the impression it gives. It is almost impossible for a freshly painted house, with well trimmed lawns and neatly kept flower garden to look wholly unattractive.

I have been speaking mostly of small places. The large place is by no means independent of the big little things. There is a country place near the town where I spent my summer which is known all over the country for one distinctive little feature which its owner has played up. The whole place is inclosed in a white fence of a peculiar pattern, and on every foot of these white fences grow crimson ramblers. The picture produced in the rose is one which no one who sees it will easily forget. There may be many finer, larger estates in the country than this, but this one little idea of its owner has given it a distinction that has helped to make it famous.

WINTER QUARTERS

The armies of Europe are now preparing for the tedious job of waiting for the spring campaigns.

War campaigns do not thrive in the winter. Either the ground is too soft to hold up the 45-ton firearms or it is too hard to allow graves to be dug in it with the necessary ease and haste. It is also hard to keep the attention of the soldier on the enemy when he is suffering from frostbite, chilblains and influenza. For these reasons hostilities diminish as cold weather sets in and the soldiers settle down comfortably in winter quarters.

Winter quarters consist of tents, caves, tin houses, log huts, trenches with roofs over them, straw piles hollowed out and, in fact, anything that will turn a north wind slightly aside. Living in army quarters during the

"It is also hard to keep the attention of the soldier on the enemy when he is suffering from frost-bite, chilblains and influenza."

winter is as big a feat as keeping house in a Nebraska corn crib in January. When an army has had to retreat a few times during the winter and has had to scramble up an extempore set of winter quarters, the enemy doesn't have to waste bullets. The cold weather does its work for it very effectively. Doing sentry duty half a mile from a stove during a February night on the Russian frontier is about as fatal as charging a machine gun. Many an angry corporal will try to awaken a motionless sentry this winter in order to discover that the said sentry is not sleeping, but has been frozen stiff at his post of duty.

However, commerce must thrive and national jealousies and ambitions must be preserved.

The winter quarters did more damage in the American Revolution than the British army and during the famous season at Valley Forge, where the American patriots lived on parched corn and warmed themselves by kicking trees with their bare feet, the sparks of American independence flickered down so low that one good charge of canister would have blown it out. However, the American republic was saved by another set of winter quarters. These were in Philadelphia, and were so comfortable that the British army could not tear itself away from them long enough to do a little winter campaigning.

Thus we should give all honor to Philadelphia. She is slow, but she saved the nation by keeping the British soldier warm.

ST. NICHOLAS NEWS NOTES

Serial publication of Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett's "The Lost Prince"—the story is to run through 12 numbers—reminds many grownup and all who keep track of things literary that Mrs. Burnett's most famous stories for young folks, "Editha's Burglar," "Sara Crewe," and "Little Lord Fauntleroy," were originally published in St. Nicholas.

The stories in the Christmas St. Nicholas are headed, of course, by the new instalment of Frances Hodgson Burnett's "The Lost Prince." There are stories, too, by Alice Hegan Rice, Thornton Burgess, Elaine Sterne (who recently won the Evening Sun thousand-dollar moving picture play prize), Ralph Henry Barbour, Emilie Benson and Alden Arthur Knipe.

What boys and girls have done boys and girls may do; and "Molly's Sketch-book and Mine" in the Christmas St. Nicholas tells how a brother and sister gathered a valuable and interesting collection of autographs of famous authors and artists—Frank R. Stockton, Grover Cleveland, E. A. Abbey, E. W. Kemble, Phil May, Oliver Herford, and many others.

NEW CENTURY BOOKS

The Century company announces the issue of Julian Street's "Abroad at Home." The book has considerable material written especially for the book, in addition to the chapters that have appeared in Collier's Weekly, and illustrations from 60 drawings by Wallace Morgan.

"Design in Landscape Gardening," by Prof. Ralph Rodney Roat of the University of Illinois, and Pro. Charles Fabens Kelly of Ohio State university, aims to present clearly the underlying principles of design as applied to landscape and to offer solutions of the average problems in landscap architecture. Among the illustrations are shown the working up of typical problems, and special attention is given to leaf color in schrubs. The Century company will issue the book immediately.

MOYAMENSING PRISON HAS SEEN LAST HANGING

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 4.—Famous old Moyamensing prison in this city in which scores of notorious lifers went to their doom, was the scene today of the last hanging that will take place in Philadelphia as under a new law electrocution was substituted as the death penalty. William Abel, 38, who was sentenced before the time fixed for the law to go into effect, was the last to be hanged. He shot and killed 12-year-old Thomas Kane, who resisted an attack. Hereafter all convicted murderers will be sent to a new penitentiary at Bellefonte, Pa., where electrocutions will take place.

IN THE EARLY DAYS

THIRTY YEARS AGO TODAY

DECEMBER 4, 1884.

The coal miners of the state were on strike and there was a serious shortage of coal in Colorado Springs.

A small barn in the rear of a lot on Pikes Peak avenue between Weber street and Wahsatch avenue was burned down with a loss of about $200.

The colored folks had exclusive control of the roller skating rink for the evening and had a very gay time.

Peter Saucier and wife left for their old home in Montreal. Mr. Saucier had been in the restaurant business here.

TWENTY YEARS AGO TODAY

DECEMBER 4, 1894.

W. S. Stratton, the owner of the Independence mine at Cripple Creek, purchased the property on the southwest corner of Pikes Peak and Nevada avenues and also the Elk livery immediately west of it. While the price was not made public, it was supposed that Mr. Stratton paid about $50,000 for these two lots on which he subsequently built the Mining Exchange building.

Ben McCloskey, son of E. F. McCloskey of this city, arrived in town after having been pounded up and driven out of Cripple Creek.

Grand Army post No. 22 of this city elected A. S. Holbrook commander for the coming year.

Ah Say of Rock Springs, Wyoming, general labor contractor for the Union Pacific system, was visiting his cousin, China Jim, of this city.

How to Keep Well

By Dr. W. A. Evans

Questions pertinent to hygiene, sanitation, and prevention of disease, if matters of general interest, will be answered in this column. Where space will not permit or the subject is not suitable, letters will be personally answered, subject to proper limitations and where a stamped addressed envelope is inclosed. Dr. Evans will not make diagnoses or prescribe for individuals. Requests for such service cannot be considered.

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CONSUMPTION SITUATION IMPROVED

The consumption situation is improving. To the person who has the disease in a late stage, or to the family whose chief breadwinner is affected, this statement may seem false. But calm study of the statistics proves the statement correct.

In Boston, where the work of control started years ago has been intelligently pursued, the improvement is very marked. In the rural communities where tuberculosis societies, dispensaries, and nurses began work only a few years ago the benefits are just becoming recognizable.

In New York enough experience has been accumulated to permit an estimate of the comparative cost, and the comparative efficiency of different methods of operation.

Two years ago the New York Society for the Improvement of the Condition of the Poor began a three-year experiment to determine the feasibility of treating consumption in the homes. At the end of two years the experiment is seen to be proving so very successful that those in charge have issued a progress report entitled "Poverty and Tuberculosis: The Home Hospital Experiment, 1912-'14."

On the upper east side some time ago a group of apartments was constructed to be operated as an experiment in housing under the name of the East River homes. During the first year one section of this apartment was leased. During the second year use was made of two sections. In all there were 78 apartments.

The sanitary equipment of these cheap apartments, while without gaudy display, is much superior to that of very expensive apartments in New York. The roof space is used for a playground, a children's playground, and an open air school. The apartments are light and airy and have large windows opening on large air spaces.

The plan was to select families where to send the consumptive member or members to a sanatorium or hospital would deprive the family. Such families were moved into these apartments. Physicians and sanitarians acted as counselors not only for the sick but also for the other members of the family. The nursing service was planned to see not only that the sick were properly nursed but also that rules of personal hygiene were carried out by each meniber of the family.

The earnings of those able to work were applied to the support of families and the society supplied the deficiency.

In selecting the families for the experiment those chosen (1) had early consumption in one or more members and needed help; (2) had sufficient intelligence to cooperate; (3) the consumptive was the chief wage earner; (4) sick mothers made it necessary to break up the family.

All able-bodied members are required to work and to account to the society for their earnings. No intemperance is allowed. Instruction and advice must be followed.

HE NEEDS RECREATION.

Mrs. E. C. S. writes: "My husband has recently become run down in health, from overwork and business worries. He sleeps little; has a poor appetite, and suffers from nervous indigestion after meals. He has given up some of his work and now wishes a good tonic to suit his case. What would you suggest as the most efficient?"

REPLY.

I do not prescribe, as you will notice if you will read the head of this column. But that does not prevent me from giving you this advice: Have your husband take up some form of recreation, preferably in the open air, perhaps golf, perhaps riding or walking. He must interest himself in his play. No medicine.

OPERATE FOR FIBROID TUMOR

E. M. G. writes: "Your article on uterine fibroid tumors was of great interest to me, as I am afflicted with a five-pound tumor. The surgeon who examined me said my tumor was a dense mass. Do you think it would be possible for my disease tumor to be removed by radium or X-ray treatments? I am 41 years old."

REPLY.

Possibly, though operation would be surer.

ENLARGED SPLEEN.

M. K. writes: "Please tell me the

(Continued on Page Five.)

Above—The K-5 one of the newest submarines in the American navy Photographed at the entrance of the Cape Cod canal

Below Loading a torpedo into the K-5. Each one of these projectiles costs the government $7 500 One of them is capable of sending the most powerful vessel afloat to the bottom

WHAT THE PRESS AGENTS SAY

"THE BEGGAR CHILD"

At the Empress today the special 5-reel American entitled The Beggar Child will be the feature A delightful story starring a new hero in Creighton Clarke A story of love and intrigue a story you will like, with your favorites playing the leading roles Winifred Greenwood and E Coxen assisted by George Field and Charlotte Burton give a finished performance in character portrayals Don't miss it if you can help it

A Corner in Hearts a Komic single-reel comedy with Fay Tincher and Ted Edwards in the leading roles It is one of the funniest farces ever produced to the screen It's for laughing purposes and you will laugh loud and long at this ridiculous absurdity Our Mutual Girl is also with us today and all the girls will want to see the newest things in gowns and dresses In addition to this she has a very exciting adventure with purse-snatchers on a lonely road It's really exciting

Leading Lizzie Astray a Keystone comedy concludes the show and says, as funny as can be It's like the bubbles in a glass of champagne good for the blues Don't miss the Empress show today

"PEG O' MY HEART"

On Saturday December matinee and night the Opera house will have Hartley Manners delightful comedy of youth Peg O My Heart in which Oscar Morosco is sending here with his newest and youngest leading lady Marion Dentler to interpret the name part.

The scenes of the play are laid in a well-known summer colony in Long Island, the home of the Chichesters, they are a proud aristocratic family and have adopted the responsibility of educating Peg an unknown waif for no other reason than the urgent need of the income that is offered

Peg on the other hand is a jolly impetuous girl with a fascinating brogue She has been raised by her whole-hearted father and when she arrives in the Chichester home with her Irish dog Michael, she shocks the family first by her appearance and then by her manners Her unfamiliarity with the mode of living her ready wit and her curious antics cause many humorous situations throughout the play The daughter Ethel is having a love affair with a man named Brent who is married He has also been making love to Peg but she repulses him making friends only with an old friend of the family, Jerry as she calls him. Peg is successful in preventing an elopement between Ethel and Brent and is then about to leave the Chichester home when it is learned that Jerry is an English nobleman and in love with Peg when Peg in his arms tells him that when her father hears the news he will quote the poets and say Peg me darlin 'Oh, there's nothing half so sweet in life as Love's young dream

The different road companies playing this remarkable success have broken so many records throughout the United States and Canada that it would require entirely too much space to list them and judging by the interest elsewhere a capacity house will greet Peg on her arrival in this city

Peg was produced by Oliver Morosco a western producer who up until three years ago was unknown to eastern playgoers but with his wonderful productions of the Hawaiian drama The Bird of Paradise, and Peg o My Heart Mr Morosco's name now is as well known to theatergoers as that of Messrs Klaw & Erlanger Charles Frohman and other well-known producers who the theatrical world relies on to furnish them with the best plays

"THE BEAUTY SHOP"

The phenomenal prosperity that proves the winning qualities of The Beauty Shop during the record breaking runs of this surpassing success in New York, Chicago Boston and Philadelphia has demonstrated beyond the possibility of a doubt that Raymond Hitchcock has secured a vehicle so truly Hitchcockian in appeal and so peculiarly suited to the unique requirements of this most original musical comedy star that the Pollock, Weil and Gebest piece is far and away the best offering in which Mr Hitchcock has ever appeared This entertainment extraordinary is booked for an engagement of one night only Monday December at the Opera house when the original New York company and production will be seen here precisely as presented at the Astor theater on Broadway

The cast includes Marion Sunshine Ann Orr Christine Mangasarian Gertrude Webster Margaret Fair Agnes Gildea Gertrude Aldrich, Earl Benham Joseph Herbert Jr George E Mack Edward Metcalfe George Rosalin and Fred Mason Emerson

LOCAL FILMS AT THE PRINCESS

The Princess theater offers today and Saturday in addition to the regular bill several features of unusual local interest Three hundred feet of the famous Tiger-Mines Thanksgiving football game will be shown This includes most of the interesting plays of the big game and scenes of the excited crowds If you saw the game you will want to see the pictures—if you didn't see the game don't miss the pictures Another feature will be a film of Aviator Cooke in his flight at Colorado Springs last September and his departure in a cross-country flight to Pueblo Many people witnessed Cooke's flight in this city and were shocked at the news of his death the following day at the State Fair grounds at Pueblo

A film of more than local interest will be the Pioneers gathering recently held at Colorado City a few weeks ago An interesting meeting of old-timers who were residents of this section 40 years ago and half a [illegible] (Colorado City) [illegible]

A court in domestic relations and a morals court for delinquent women and girls have been established in Portland Ore

[illegible] college the most aristocratic [illegible] have been thrown open this summer for short courses of study for workingmen's sons

YEAR OF WAR WILL BOOST THE AMERICAN TRADE HALF BILLION

WASHINGTON Dec 3- That one year of the war in Europe will add $500,000 000 to the foreign commerce of the United States, is the estimate of Edward E Pratt, chief of the bureau of foreign and domestic commerce Mr Pratt has just completed a study of the reports of American consuls and commercial representatives abroad of agents of his bureau in this country and of the new orders for American manufacturers and products reported in commercial periodicals

If the ratio of increase recorded since August when the war began is maintained until next August he estimates that new orders placed on the books of American firms will total half a billion dollars

As specific data upon which he bases his estimates Mr Pratt has the report of J Massel special commercial agent now en route to South America to study the machine tool market there and prepare a review of the needs of South American countries which will be made available to American manufacturers In preparation for his trip he visited virtually every large manufacturing plant in the United States and estimated that the machine tool manufacturing companies alone have from $10 000 000 to $15 000,000 in new orders from European countries now on their books One big plant, he said has enough work ahead of it to keep it in full operation 24 hours a day for the next two years Several concerns already are preparing to increase their facilities to meet the larger demands arising from the war

Russia in Tool Market.

The first country among the belligerents to seek the American machine tool supply was Russia. Almost immediately after war was declared, orders from Russian houses were received for lathes and machines of all kinds of a similar nature

That demand has been growing steadily presumably because of the fact that the war had excluded Russia from her usual source of supply in Germany England and France now have joined in seeking American tools and it is expected that the present supply cannot meet the demands Of course problems of delivery still have to be met but the business is of the most valuable type since orders are, as a rule accompanied by cash

In reaching his estimate on the estimated grand total Mr Pratt took into consideration the enormous increase in European-bound food supplies noted in September and October Details of the November foreign commerce are not available as yet beyond the estimate that a trade balance in favor of the United States of approximately $70 000 000 will be shown Department officials are aware however that the increase in food shipments has continued and that manufactured articles are beginning to move across the Atlantic in considerable volume

GERMANS CUT WAY OUT RUSSIAN TRAP, SAYS MAJOR MORAHT

BERLIN Dec 3 Major Moraht the military writer in discussing the eastern situation in the Tageblatt says

"The operations around Lodz seemed to foreshadow the surrounding and annihilation of the Russian main body But the Germans themselves were surrounded by strong Russian reinforcements from the east and south The Germans however, liberated themselves with heroic energy from this envelopment and resumed their attacks with indomitable persistence The gigantic offensive movement of the Russians from Soldau to Cracow has already failed

The plan of campaign originally made in Paris in the interest of France and England was that Russia should throw her chief strength against Germany in order to relieve the pressure on the western front The intention was to make an irresistible offensive and compel the withdrawal of such large forces from France as to make possible Anglo-French success

Russia however threw her chief forces against Austria believing that she would be able effectually to crush that country at a single blow but after a four months struggle this has not been accomplished because the Austrians and Hungarians are fighting as in the time of Field Marshal Radetzky showing a steady recuperative force

Russia has already been compelled to change her whole plan of campaign which often enough decides final victory in favor of the opponent What has already occurred means an enormous weakening of Russia's military power Germany and Austria have captured about 400,000 unwounded prisoners at least an equal number must have been killed or wounded and the loss through sickness must reach 200 000 This means one-third of Russia's best troops

The newer formations are lacking in the military qualities to change Russia's destiny and the failure of the plan of operations therefore means the inevitable impairment of Russia's offensive power"

CONDITIONS IN U. S. ARE IMPROVING, SAYS CIVIC LEAGUE REPORT

NEW YORK Dec 3 The result of the comprehensive study of the effect of the European war on business throughout the United States gained from the reports received from more than 800 correspondents, including governors mayors officials of unions industrial associations bank and building associations will be made at the fifteenth annual meeting of the National Civic federation which begins here tomorrow

The report says that conditions are improving and predicts that a further advance toward prosperity will be witnessed during the next few months

The report was prepared by John Hays Hammond chairman of the committee which handled the investigation and strikes a gloomy note in speaking of the unemployed It states that the country will be confronted this winter by a situation which will demand extraordinary philanthropic efforts

The great savings institutions of New York city report that business is now altogether normal the report says "In Philadelphia and even in Pittsburg despite the severity of the depression in the iron and steel trade the deposits of the largest savings banks have during the last month exceeded withdrawals

Certain lines of trade have been stimulated because of orders placed by foreign nations but the purchase of supplies by belligerent nations satisfies but a slight fraction of the American business world the report states

The last few weeks says the report "have brought about a little convalescence even in those industries which seemed wholly crippled"

Problem of unemployment and other financial and industrial questions arising out of the war conditions will be considered at the meeting

RELIEF FOR PEOPLE OF LEMBURG URGED

LONDON Dec 3—A painful appeal telegraphs Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd, has been received by the municipal authorities of the Russian capital from Lemberg urging that relief be extended to Russian widows orphans and other destitute persons who are stranded in Galicia About 10,000 Russians, the appeal says have been arrested by the Austrians. The Russian army rescued 2,000 of these men The remainder were taken into the interior of Hungary and nothing has been heard of them since their departure

The appeal is indorsed by the Russian governor general of the portion of Galicia now under Russian control.

FRANCIS JOSEPH AGAIN SAID TO BE VERY LOW

LONDON Dec 3 -Truth says today that news has been received privately to the effect that Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria is in a very feeble state of health and it is thought at Vienna that he may die any day and probably quite suddenly Emperor Francis Joseph has failed dreadfully in every way, the weekly says, since he hurriedly returned to Vienna from Ischl when the war broke out and he is described as being in a miserable state of weakness and depression

BERLIN NEWSPAPER IS SUPPRESSED BY AUTHORITIES

BERLIN, Dec 3—The newspaper Simplicissimus did not appear today the publishers refusing to turn it in consequence of having been warned by the authorities that they would be liable to prosecution for the publication of unreasonable matter

This is the second step in the suppression of Irish publications which have been opposing enlistments and expressing pro German sentiment

The police last night raided the office of the Irish Freedom, a monthly publication and confiscated all copies of the paper offered for sale on the news stands

SIX U. S. ARMY OFFICERS SAIL FOR THE WAR ZONE

NEW YORK Dec 3—Six United States army officers headed by Col J E Kuhne, sailed today for Genoa to the steamer Rotterdam on the way to Berlin to be official war observers with the German armies in the east and western fields In the party are Major Williams Major Antonini and Captain Sharpe Captain Rutti and Captain Rockenbach The party will land at Genoa and proceed direct to Berlin

Colonel Kuhne said before sailing that he hoped to receive permission from the German emperor through the United States embassy to observe the fighting with the German armies Every branch of our army is represented in the party

Mrs. Fitzgerald Wins English Nobility Fight

LONDON Dec 3 The long standing dispute of two American women, Lida Beaux Fitzgerald and Josephine Moffitt as to which was entitled to style herself Princess Victor of Thurn and Taxis was settled in the chancery court today in favor of Mrs Fitzgerald The court allowed Mrs Fitzgerald $500 damages gave her the costs of the trial and granted her an injunction against Miss Moffitt The prince is now serving in the Austrian army

Prince Victor of Thurn and Taxis, a member of a well known German family came to the United States in 1906 and in New York contracted a matrimonial alliance with an American actress named Josephine Moffitt, who came originally from Jacksonville, Fla. The prince later left Miss Moffitt and in 1911 he was married to Mrs. Fitzgerald former wife of Geo Fitzgerald of Uniontown Pa

The difficulties of the prince and the two women who claimed the right to use his title have been up from time to time in the courts of New York Paris and London

NEW YORK MARKET

NEW YORK, Dec. 3.—Numerous favorable developments imparted greater cheerfulness to the general financial situation today. Trading in bonds on the stock exchange was broader and larger in the aggregate than in any one since the recent resumption, and greater firmness was shown by the more seasoned issues. It was plain, however, that the line was being more closely drawn between speculative and investment bonds, the latter being in greater favor.

Declines in some of the obscure bonds again were severe, ranging from 2½ to almost 6 points. The more substantial advances included Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific railway 4s and New Haven 6s, New York Railway adjustment 5s and New York, Westchester & Boston 4½s, the latter recording 3½ points on their spectacular decline of the midweek.

The decision of the exchange to issue daily what in effect amounts to an official list of transactions in stocks, also served to stimulate confidence.

As calling the new high prices recorded by the New York city 6s a criterion, there was an increased inquiry for almost all classes of short-term notes. The $5,000,000 Swedish government loan taken by a financial syndicate gave every promise of success, an attractive feature being the high interest yield.

There were many rumors of further loans by our bankers to foreign governments, but these lacked confirmation.

Money for the shorter dates was obtainable at lower rates, and call loans went down to 2½ per cent. The local flow of money indicated the clearing house institutions have lost a considerable sum to the subtreasury owing to the heavy payments of special revenue taxes and further retirement of emergency currency. Exchange on London was dull and slightly easier, but reichsmarks continued strong. The Bank of England made an indifferent weekly exhibit showing a loss of $4,000,000 gold.

Additional railway returns for October showed further heavy losses in net earnings.

In response to a general demand by members and their clients, the stock exchange authorities today published two lists of stock prices, the first at 1 o'clock and the other after the close. Both contained minimum and bid and asked quotations, and the latter list included final prices.

Todays closing prices, in part, were:

American Beet Sugar	27
American Can	20
American Can pfd	80½
American Cotton Oil	33
American Ice securities	22
American Sugar	105
American Tel. and Tel.	117
American Tobacco pfd	101½
Atchison	90
Bethlehem Steel	42¾
Brooklyn Rapid Transit	86⅞
Central Leather	33¼
St. Paul	84½
Erie 1st pfd	32
Great Northern Ore	23½
Illinois Central	109½
Interborough Met	11¾
International Harvester	8[illegible]
Laclede Gas	84½
Lehigh Valley	124½
National Biscuit	120
National Lead	41
New York Central	81
New York, N. H. & H.	51
Ontario & Western	[illegible]
New York & Westchester	96¼
Pacific Mail	17½
Pennsylvania	54¾
People's Gas	116
Pressed Steel Car	33
Reading	151⅞
Texas Oil	124½
Union Pacific	117¾
U. S. Rubber	46½
Utah Copper	46
Western Union	70¾

Beginning tomorrow the exchange will publish one list combining these quotations after the close of business. This list will be carried on all the stock tickers controlled by the exchange.

NEW YORK CURB

Quotations Furnished by Otis & Co.

	Bid	Ask
Anglo	14¼	14¾
Beaver	18	23
Belmont	4¼	4½
Braden Copper	6¼	6½
Braden 6s	125	150
British Col	½	1
Canada Copper	1	1½
Coppermines	1¼	1¾
Davis Daly	¾	1
El Paso	1	2
First National	¼	1½
Florence	58	62
Goldfield Con.	155	165
Greene Can.	23	26
Hollinger	18	20
Halifax	30	37
Iron Blossom	110	125
Int. Cont. Rubber	4	6
Jim Butler	75	82
Jumbo Ext.	2¼	2½
Kerr Lake	5¼	5½
Keystone	¾	1½
La Rose	¾	1½
L. V. Coal	140	160
Man. Shirt	27	50
Man. Shirt, pfd.	85	100
Man. Tran.	½	¾
Macomb	½	1½
Mason Valley	¾	1½
McKinley-Darragh	68	73
Mines of America	2¼	2½
Montana Ton.	37	40
Mizpah Ext.	40	45
Nevada Hills	41	47
Nipissing	5¼	5⅝
North Star	17	23
Ohio Copper	16	17
Profit Sharing	15½	15¾
Riker Hegeman	7¾	8
Tobacco Prod. pfd	82	86
Tonopah	6¾	7
Tonopah Ext.	2¾	3¼
Tonopah Merger	38	42
West End	65	72
Wettlaufer	4	8
Wills Overland	77	83
do pfd	85	94
Yukon	[illegible]	21½
Utah Sec.	15¼	17
Utah Sec. Notes	79	80½

NEW STREET MARKET

Quotations Furnished by Neff & Taylor & Conger

	Bid	Ask
Alaska	2¼	3
Amalgamated	44¼	45
Am. Zinc	39	40
American	93	104
Arizona	55	56
B. & O.	66½	67½
Beth. Steel	40½	41½
B. R. T.	86¼	87½
Canadian Pacific	154	155
C. & O.	40½	41½
Chino	29¾	29¾
Illinois Central	102	104
New York Central	80¼	81
Northern Pacific	66¾	67½
Pennsylvania	104½	105½
Ray Cons.	15¼	15¾
Reading	128	129
Southern Pacific	83	84
Union Pacific	112	113
Steel common	47¾	48
Steel pfd	104	105
Utah Cop.	17	18½

SUGAR

NEW YORK, Dec. 3.—Raw sugar steady; molasses 3.20 centrifugal 93%, refined steady.

CHICAGO MARKET

CHICAGO, Dec. 3.—Profit taking by longs in the wheat today more than wiped out nearly advance that was due to higher cables. Closing prices were heavy, ⅜ to ¾c under last night. Corn suffered a net loss of ⅜@⅝c to ⅞@1⅛c, and oats ⅛c to ⅝c. In provisions the outcome was 2½c to 10c advance.

Depression during the last half of the day in the wheat pit contrasted strongly with the bullish sentiment that prevailed at the start. Foreign news had been almost uniformly in favor of an upturn in values with Liverpool reporting that offerings there were light and the demand increasingly urgent. Besides, advices were at hand that Italy had extended until June a reduction of the custom house charges on imports. There were also numerous reports of dry weather threatening the domestic winter crop, especially in western Kansas.

Realizing sales that finally swung the wheat market to the bear side came chiefly from speculators who had been active buyers on the recent break. The downward tendency of prices in the late trading was quickened somewhat as a result of export call appearing to be hampered by lack of readily available vessels to load for Europe.

Although corn at first, hardened on account of the scantiness of rural offers, the market afterward sagged with wheat. The short interest appeared to have been eliminated and the market was in good shape to take any considerable amount of selling.

Oats merely reflected the action of other grain. Business for the most part was confined to small lots.

Provisions continued to ascend regardless of declines in the price of hogs. Much of the buying was on the theory that the breakdown of values at the yards would check the heavy movement of hogs to the market.

Quotations Furnished by Otis & Co.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
Dec.	115	115½	114¼	114¼
May	121½	121⅝	120¼	120⅝
Corn—				
Dec.	61	64	63	63¼
May	69⅝	69⅞	68¾	68⅞
Oats—				
Dec.	47⅝	47⅞	47	47
May	52½	52⅝	51¾	51¾
Pork—				
Jan.	18.02	18.10	18.00	18.05
May	18.35	18.37	18.35	18.45
Lard—				
Jan.	9.62	9.72	9.62	9.65
May	9.90	9.97	9.87	9.90
Ribs—				
Jan.	9.65	9.77	9.65	9.70
May	9.97	10.10	9.97	10.02

NEVADA STOCKS

Quotations Furnished by Otis & Co.

Goldfield District.	Bid.	Ask.
Atlanta	37	38
Booth	10	11
Blue Bull	5	6
C. O. D.	9	10
Combination Fr.	9	10
Daisy	5	8
Ida R. B.	6	7
Florence	58	60
Goldfield Con.	155	165
Jumbo Ext.	240	260
Lone Star	8	9
Merger	32	35
Steinfield	19	20
Silver Pick	17	18
Vernal		11
Yellow Tiger	5	7
Bay Path		6
Manhattan Con.	3	
Manhattan Dexter	1	
Mustang		1
Oro	11	12
Gt. Bend	6	7
Grandma	7	8
Comstock District.		
Con. Va.	16	17
Confidence	21	
Hale & Norcross	2	4
Mexican	40	42
Opher	11	12
Savage	4	
Sierra Nevada	10	11
Union	14	16
Tonopah District		
Belmont	450	465
Cash Boy	3	4
Giles Queen		2
Jim Butler	75	80
Midway D. Ex.	3	4
Unionville	1	2
Round Mountain	36	

OIL STOCKS

Quotations Furnished by Otis & Co.

	Bid.	Ask
Anglo American	14¼	14¾
Atlantic Ref.	570	575
Borne Scrymser	270	280
Buckeye	111	113
Chesebrough	645	670
Colonial	95	105
Continental	228	232
Crescent	39	42
Cumberland	53	57
Eureka	230	240
Galena	171	175
do pfd	138	145
Indiana Pipe	96	101
National Transit	37	40
New York Transit	233	240
Northern Pipe	94	99
Ohio Oil	189	192
Prairie	458	464
Solar	235	245
Southern Pipe	195	198
South Penn. Oil	279	287
S. W. Penn. Pipe	117	125
S. O. California	324	327
S. O. Indiana	478	485
S. O. Kansas	350	360
S. O. Kentucky	250	260
S. O. Nebraska	350	356
S. O. New Jersey	199	204
S. O. Ohio	420	442
Swan & Finch	160	170
Union Tank	84	89
Vacuum	204	210
Washington	40	45
Waters Pierce	13	14
S. O. New Jersey	402	407

METAL MARKET

NEW YORK, Dec. 3.—Lead quiet, $3.94@4.00. London, £19 [illegible]. Spelter steady, $5.40@5.50. London, £20 [illegible].

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 3.—Lead dull, $3.90. Spelter dull, $5.17½.

NEW YORK, Dec. 3.—Tin firm; Straits, $37.00@37.25. Tin plates quiet. Copper firm; electrolytic, 12⅞@13; casting, 12⅝@12⅞.

Iron quiet and unchanged.

MONEY ON CALL

NEW YORK, Dec. 3.—Mercantile paper, 4½@5 per cent.

Bar silver, 49⅝c.

COTTON SITUATION

NEW YORK, Dec. 3.—Cotton spot quiet; middling uplands, $7.70.

Quotations Furnished by Otis & Co.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Dec.	7.12	7.12	6.99	6.99
Jan.	7.25	7.27	7.15	7.15
Mar.	7.45	7.47	7.37	7.37
May	7.56	7.59	7.48	7.49
July	7.74	7.74	7.65	7.66
Oct.	7.[illegible]	7.97	7.[illegible]	7.[illegible]

COLORADO SPRINGS STOCK QUOTATIONS

MINES

	Bid.	Ask.
Acacia	09½	09¾
C. C. Con.	007	01
C. K. & N.	04⅞	06
Dante	02⅝	03⅞
Dr. Jack Pot	07¾	08½
Elkton	43½	44½
El Paso	124	130
Fanny R.	01⅝	02½
Findley	01	02
Gold Dollar Con.	03½	04
Gold Soy	01	02½
Isabella	11½	11⅞
Jack Pot	06	07
Jennie Sample	02	03
Lexington	003	02
Mary McKinney	40	41⅞
Old Gold	007	02
Pharmacist	...	02
Portland	113	118
Vindicator	120	127

UNLISTED

	Bid.	Ask.
Jerry J.	03½	04
U. G. M.	04	04½

PROSPECTS

	Bid.	Ask.
Banner	005	01
Black Jack	0035	01
Bob Lee		001
Fountleroy		02
Gold Bond		02
Home		008
Little Lane	003	007
Mary Nevins		03½
New Haven		005
Raven & B. H.	03½	04
Texas Savage	005	02
Rose M.	005	
Rose N.	005	

MISCELLANEOUS

	Bid.	Ask.
Blanche	001	
Flower West	0025	01
U. K.	005	
Texas Girl		01

SEPARATE SALES

Dante, 5,000 at 2¾; Doctor, 3,000 at 7¾, 1,000 at 7¾; Elkton, 4,000 at 43, 500, 50 at 42, 300 at 43½; El Paso, 200 at 125; Portland, 200 at 114; Raven & B. H., 1,000 at 3¾.

CHICAGO PRODUCE

CHICAGO, Dec. 3.—Butter unchanged.

Eggs unchanged, receipts, 4,818 cases.

Potatoes unchanged; receipts, 38 cars.

Poultry, alive, unchanged.

EASTERN LIVESTOCK

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 3.—Hogs: Receipts 5,500; higher, pigs and lights, $5.75@7.10; mixed and butchers, $6.80@7.25; good heavy, $7.00@7.25.

Cattle: Receipts 4,000; steady; native beef steers, $7.50@10.75, cows and heifers, $3.00@9.25; southern steers, $5.75@7.75; cows and heifers, $4.00@8.00; native calves, $6.00@10.50.

Sheep: Receipts 4,300; steady; native mutton, $4.75@5.00; lambs, $8.00@8.60; yearlings, $5.50@7.25.

ST. JOSEPH, Dec. 3.—Hogs—Receipts 10,500; slow, weak; prospective top, $6.95.

Cattle: Receipts 1,400; steady; steers, $7.00@10.50; cows and heifers, $4.50@9.50; calves, $6.00@9.50.

Sheep: Receipts 4,000; slow; lambs, $7.50@8.40.

CHICAGO, Dec. 3.—Hogs: Receipts 50,000; weak to 25c under yesterday's average; bulk, $6.65@6.85; heavy, $6.30@6.90; pigs, $5.50@6.25.

Cattle: Receipts 7,000; steady; native steers, $5.50@10.10; western, $5.25@8.50; calves, $7.00@10.00.

Sheep: Receipts 20,000; slow; sheep, $5.20@6.25; lambs, $6.50@9.00.

KANSAS CITY, Dec. 3.—Hogs: Receipts 6,000; lower; bulk, $6.50@6.90; heavy, $6.85@6.90; pigs, $6.00@6.25.

Cattle: Receipts 3,000; prime fed steers, $9.25@10.25; western steers, $7.00@9.25; calves, $6.50@10.50.

Sheep: Receipts 3,000; steady; lambs, $8.25@8.85; yearlings, $6.25@7.50.

DENVER LIVE STOCK

DENVER, Dec. 3.—Cattle: Receipts 800; strong; beef steers, $6.50@7.50; cows and heifers, $5.00@6.50; stockers and feeders, $6.50@7.50; calves, $7.00@8.00.

Hogs: Receipts 2,100; steady; shade lower; top, $7.00; bulk, $6.70@6.95.

Sheep: Receipts 7,000; steady; yearlings, $6.75@7.25; wethers, $5.50@6.50; lambs, $7.50@8.25; ewes, $4.00@5.00.

WILSON WILL DISCUSS DEFENSE WITH LEADERS

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—Chairman Tillman of the senate naval affairs committee will see President Wilson Monday to discuss the naval program. After conferences with Representative Gardner, who wants a congressional investigation of the country's military preparedness, and Representative Shirley, who heads the subcommittee making appropriations for fortifications, Mr. Wilson expects to discuss the question of national defenses with other congressional leaders.

CONGRESSMAN CARTER GLASS
Who Says New Currency Act Will Insulate Financial Ills.

WHERE DO WE STAND?

A Plea for Constructive Neutrality

For many years Judge Holt as a member of the federal judiciary has had occasion to pass upon questions of international importance. The following article voices an opinion that is beginning to become insistent, that the United States owes it to itself as well as the other neutral nations to make protest against the violations of The Hague conventions constantly being made by the belligerent nations.—The Editor.

The duties of a neutral nation toward belligerents are governed by the simple rule that it is the duty of the neutral nation to do nothing which will help either party. These duties are regulated in detail by general provisions of international law; but they are all based on the simple idea of giving no aid to either nation at war.

Extreme views appear to have arisen in the present war in respect to the obligations of the United States as a neutral nation. The president early in the war, soon after the usual proclamation of neutrality, issued an address urging our people to abstain from indulging in discussions or expressing opinions about the merits of the war, on the ground that we were a neutral nation, and as such bound to abstain from taking part in the controversies between the parties engaged in hostilities. The advice in itself was wise and useful. So large a number of our people are of foreign birth or origin, or have such marked predispossessions in favor of one or more of the nations engaged in this contest, that general discussions of the points involved by individuals, particularly in public places, would naturally tend to heat and passion, and probably, in frequent instances, to disturbances of the public peace. It is well, therefore, for every American to avoid such discussions; but, if they are indulged in, they do not violate any neutral duty. They do not aid or affect in any way any country at war; and the reason for our abstaining from them is grounded entirely upon the desirability of preserving domestic peace and quiet among ourselves.

Neutrality in The Hague Convention.

Another inference appears to have been drawn from our supposed duty as neutrals; and that is that we are obliged to keep absolute silence and make no protest when the provisions of The Hague convention are violated by either of the parties engaged in the war. The Hague convention was a solemn treaty between all the parties to it. Those parties included all the nations engaged in this war and and many more nations not engaged in this war, including the United States. Many of the provisions of The Hague convention have been violated in this war. Such violations alone, even if no injury had occurred from them to the United States, would make it the right and the duty of this country to protest against them at least. It is an affront to any country which has entered into any treaty to have its provisions overridden and disregarded by the other party to it. But when a treaty entered into for the purpose of safeguarding important interests is violated by one of the parties to it, and injury to the interests of the other party results, the injured nation that sits in silence and makes no protest is regardless of its own character and dignity. This is especially so in the case of the violation of such a treaty as The Hague convention. That was no petty bargain between two states relating to some trivial interest peculiar to them alone, as many treaties are. It was a world-wide agreement deliberately entered into by almost all existing nations, with the object of mitigating the evils of war to combatants and of diminishing the inconveniences of war to noncombatants and neutrals. The deliberate violation of any of its provisions by any country is an affront and a wrong to all the other signatory powers.

Bombs That Violate the Treaty.

Take, for instance, the case of bombarding cities situated far from any other military operations, with bombs from aeroplanes. The Hague convention contains the following general provision concerning bombardments:

Art. XXV. The attack or bombardment, by whatever means, of towns, villages, dwellings or buildings which are undefended is prohibited.

This provision was contained in the first Hague convention of 1899, with the exception of the words "by whatever means." The original provision was amended by inserting those words, after the convention had had under consideration a provision specifically prohibiting the dropping of bombs from balloons or aeroplanes on undefended places, and it was clearly understood by the members of the conference especially to cover the case of bombs dropped from aeroplanes on undefended cities, as appear in the debates of the convention.

This provision of this treaty has been systematically violated throughout the war. Bombs from aeroplanes have been repeatedly dropped on Antwerp, Paris and other cities and places, when no other military operations were taking place near them. These bombs have killed peaceful citizens, including women and children, and have caused great destruction of buildings and property, but have subserved no military object whatever. There are daily threats that they are soon to be dropped on London and on all cities within the countries at war, whenever they can be reached. The uselessness of such acts is equaled only by their wickedness.

But it will be said that the United States has no interest in preventing such proceedings. There were many Americans in Antwerp. There are many in Paris and London, and some probably remain in most of the cities in Europe. Do we owe them no duty of protection, or, at least, of protest? The Hague treaty was made for the express purpose of protecting them from just this danger, and the government of the United States is derelict in its duty if it sits pusillanimously silent and makes no protest against so flagrant a violation of the treaty to which it is bound and in consequence of which it has a right and a duty to demand that every other party to it shall be also bound.

The Outrage of Floating Mines.

The use which has been made in this war of floating contact mines is another flagrant violation of The Hague treaty. An attempt was made at The Hague convention to abolish the use of sea mines in war altogether. This was resisted by the representatives of many of the countries attending the conference, and especially by the weaker nations. Undoubtedly, much may be said in favor of the right of a country to defend its coast and harbors from attack by anchored mines. But anchored mines are very liable to be detached from their anchorage by the action of storms, tides and currents, and, as a result, to become floating mines. It was asserted in the debates of The Hague convention that anchored mines could be so constructed as to become harmless if detached from their anchorage, and The Hague convention finally adopted the following provisions on the subject of automatic contact mines:

Art. I. It is forbidden: 1. To lay unanchored contact mines except when they are so constructed as to become harmless one hour at most after the person who laid them ceases to control them. 2. To lay unanchored automatic contact mines which do not become harmless as soon as they have broken loose from their moorings.

Art. II. It is forbidden to lay automatic contact mines off the coast and ports of the enemy, with the sole object of intercepting commercial shipping.

Art. III. When anchored automatic contact mines are employed, every possible precaution must be taken for the security of peaceful shipping.

The section contains further provisions in detail aiming to prevent the obvious dangers to neutral vessels from the use of contact mines.

In this war automatic contact mines have been found floating in all parts of the North sea and of the Adriatic sea, and recently in the sea about the north coast of Ireland. They were either originally floating mines, or have become such after being anchored. If originally floating mines, they were not constructed so as to become harmless within an hour after the person who laid them ceased to control them; if originally anchored mines which have broken loose, they were not constructed so as to become harmless after breaking loose. The probability is that they were never anchored, but were floating contact mines, constructed to retain their explosive power indefinitely, and scattered indiscriminately over the sea, usually by vessels purporting to be fishing vessels or trading vessels under neutral flags. They have destroyed a much larger number of passenger and freight steamers and fishing vessels than of war vessels. Hundreds of neutral lives, including some of the citizens of the United States, and millions of dollars worth of neutral property, including considerable property owned by citizens of the United States, invested in ships and cargoes, have been destroyed by these instruments of modern warfare. And, in the face of this flagrant violation of our treaty rights, the government of this country sits in silence.

Here is a treaty which upholds the fundamental rights of neutral commerce to the free use of the open ocean, the violation of which tends to drive all neutral trade from the sea. It was in defense of free trade and sailors' rights that this country in 1812, then a puny and feeble nation, went to war with the greatest maritime power in the world. But the restrictions on American free trade caused by the English orders in council and Napoleon's Berlin and Milan decrees were trivial in comparison with this new system of making war which makes it dangerous for American commerce to venture on large and important parts of the high seas; and the wrongs to American seamen caused by their impressment on British ships were insignificant in comparison with the danger to their life to which they are constantly exposed by floating mines, unless the American ships in which he sails abandon their right to trade in all parts of the world.

The Injury to Belgium.

But the gravest infringement of The Hague convention which has taken place in this war is the violation of the neutrality of Belgium. The neutrality of Belgium was originally specifically guaranteed by a treaty, between the principal powers now at war, but to which the United States was not a party. But it is also guaranteed by the following general provisions of The Hague convention, to which the United States is a party:

The territory of neutral powers is inviolable.

Belligerents are forbidden to move troops or convoys of either munitions of war or supplies across the territory of a neutral power.

The fact of a neutral power resisting, even by force, attempts to violate its neutrality cannot be regarded as a hostile act.

There never has been a more deliberate, treacherous and shameful violation of a treaty than the treatment of Belgium in this war. Here was a little nation surrounded by great ones. Before its neutralization in 1830 it had been repeatedly ravaged by wars waged between its powerful neighbors. More than 80 years ago it entered into a treaty of neutrality with all of them. It has since lived in peace, relying on their joint protection. Since the treaty its neutral rights have been always respected by all of them. Louis Napoleon, Cavour, Bismarck and every statesman and government in Europe until this year always respected them. Under the protection of this treaty Belgium has grown rich and prosperous. Its prolific soil was brought up to the highest point of cultivation by an industrious peasantry; it produced every form of skillful manufacture; it developed great artists and authors; it was a model nation of happy, cultivated and contented people. This it was three months ago. Today it is a ruin. Its fields are ravaged, its villages burnt, its cities abandoned, its prosperity destroyed and those of its people who are left alive are beggared and exiled outcasts living on the charity of strangers. The treatment of Belgium in this war is the most monstrous crime committed in modern times.

Where Do We Stand?

But it is claimed that this country has no interest in the matter, and that the obligations of neutrality compel us to be silent in the presence of such an atrocious iniquity. It would be sufficient to say that every nation has a direct interest of its own in maintaining the principle of neutrality. There is war usually going on somewhere in the world, and all the nations not engaged in it are neutral nations. If it is to become a rule of war that the territory of neutral nations can be invaded at the will of any belligerent, the foundation of the principle of the sovereignty of nations is destroyed. Every nation, therefore, has a direct and transcendent interest in maintaining the provisions of The Hague convention concerning neutrality. But it is not true that the United States has suffered no direct injury from the violation of the neutrality of Belgium; many American citizens lived or were staying in the beautiful old towns and cities of that charming country and have been driven out or subjected to the disturbances and inconveniences of the war. Moreover, immense pecuniary calls are made upon us to relieve the misery caused by this infraction of the treaty. We are called on to feed the people of Belgium, starving because of the ruin created by this war. At every hand appeals are made to us for food, clothing, money and necessities of every kind for the famished victims of this gigantic crime. It is recently announced that at least $5,000,000 worth of food a month must be furnished them through the winter, and that it can only come from the United States. We are ready, in compassion to the victims, to furnish it; but the people of this country have a right to insist that, if we have to support the victims of this barbarity, our government should protest against the illegal acts of those who have been guilty of it.

There are many other provisions of The Hague convention which have been violated in this war. One of them provides that the inhabitants of a territory which has not been occupied who take up arms to resist, without having time to organize, shall be treated as belligerents. In fact, such defenders of their homes when taken have generally been summarily executed. Another prohibits requiring prisoners to labor in connection with military operations. They have frequently been forced to work digging trenches. Another requires that in sieges or bombardments all necessary steps must be taken to spare, as far as possible, buildings dedicated to religion, art, science or charitable purposes, and historic monuments. The destruction of the University of Louvain and the bombardment of Rheims cathedral show what attention has been given to this requirement. Another prohibits pillage, but it has been almost universal. Another provides that a spy, even when taken in the act, shall not be punished without trial, but they have frequently been summarily shot immediately after arrest. Another provides that family honor and rights, the lives of persons and private property must be respected, but very often they have been attacked. Another provides that no contributions shall be levied except for the actual needs of the army or the administration of the conquered territory. Enormous fines far in excess of any military or administrative requirements have been imposed on municipalities and towns. In short, The Hague treaty, like the original Belgian treaty, has been cast into the waste basket like a scrap of paper.

But if there had never been a Hague treaty, this government and all neutral governments would have the right to protest against the violation of the fundamental obligations of belligerents to avoid unnecessary and useless injury to noncombatants and neutrals. The rules of The Hague convention are not new; they have been established by a slow development during modern times, as measures for diminishing the ferocity of war, have gradually become established rules of war among civilized nations. They are stated in all treatises on international law as settled rules having the force of law in the case of hostilities between civilized states. In this war, for the first time in 100 years these great rules have been deliberately disregarded, not only by discretionary brutal soldiers of inferior rank, but by the leaders of great armies, and responsible administrators of states.

We Must Break Silence!

It is time that the government and the people of this country rose to a appreciation of the gravity of the occasion. This is a war for the freedom of the world. Our future is involved. It is time that the American people broke its silence and expressed its sympathy with those that are fighting against tyrants in the great cause of freedom. It has not been always so. We have never taken part in foreign revolutions, in accordance with the traditional policy of no entanglements in European affairs; but we have never hesitated to express our sympathy with men anywhere struggling for freedom. In the French revolution, in the revolt of the South American colonies against Spain, in the struggles of Poland against the tyrants who partitioned her, in the revolution in Greece against the despotism of Turkey, in the struggle of Hungary under Kossuth against the power of Austria, in the revolt of all Europe in 1848, in the long agony of Cuba, in all times and situations the American people have never hesitated to give the expression to their deep sympathy for peoples struggling against oppression.

Shall we give none to gallant Belgium, sorely wounded and sinking, but fighting still?

Wants

WANTED Male Help

WANTED—Presser and busheler. Apply Couture's French Dyers and Cleaners, 218 N. Tejon

TWO solicitors, male or female, for a good Christmas proposition. Clark's Studio, 112 S. Tejon St

SWEDISH second maid, private family; waitress for out. Rhind's Employment Bureau.

120 N. Nevada; hair cut, 15c; shave, 10c; you are next; the best.

WANTED—At once, all-around boy. Apply at Kaufman's.

WANTED—Errand boy about 16 years old. Apply Kaufman's

WANTED Female Help

NURSES' COLLEGE—Short course, Dec. 15, diplomas, massage taught 131 N. Weber.

FIRST-CLASS help furnished. Mrs. A. McGrath's Employment Office, 311 E. Bijou. Phone 4066J.

LADIES, gents' and children's used clothing bought and sold at 22 N. Weber St. Phone Main 894.

SHOE SHOP—Fine location; will sell cheap for cash. 230 E. Dale

WANTED Situations

YOUNG man, 24, married, six years railroad office, holding I. C. S. diploma in poultry farming, also practical experience, wants office, ranch or other work. References. Address T-78 care Gazette

WANTED—Position by young woman in store or office; clerked three years in postoffice, understands bookkeeping, billing, capable. Call 317 S. Wahsatch. Phone Black 173

POSITION as meat cutter or clerk in grocery store; have had experience in dry goods and shoes; references from banks and wholesale houses; if desired 1818 Hayes Ave., Colo. City.

RS nurse, by hour day or week; confinement or other cases; massage, Swedish movement skilled in care of chronic diseases; reasonable; references. Phone 387

EXPERIENCED chauffeur would like to drive car and take care of furnace; can furnish good references. Address T-70, Gazette

RELIABLE boy, with wheel, will call for and deliver packages after school, Saturdays, and through the holidays. Phone M 2582.

CARPENTER wants work, $3.50 per day; best references. Phone Main 1095.

WANTED—Work on ranch by young man of ability; must be with best people. Call Mr. Stewart, phone 904.

BY competent bookkeeper, with experience as stenographer, for all or part time. Address T-77, Gazette

YOUNG man attending school wants place to work for room and board after Dec. 1. Call Main 1160

PAINTING, kalsomining and paper hanging done reasonably by experienced man. Call Main 2350

COLORED girl wants general housework; good cook; best reference. Main 1895

MISS SHIRER, teacher of piano, Studio, 2116 N. Tejon. Will also go home

WOMAN wants work in private family by the month. Phone Main 4071 W.

JAPANESE boy wants position for any kind of work. T-71, Gazette

EXPERIENCED nurse desires work. Best of reference. Phone M 2665

PUBLIC STENOGRAPHER, 439 Hagerman Building.

WOMAN wishes to do washing, ironing and cleaning; references. Phone 4050J

WANTED Miscellaneous

REPAIR and chimney building, cement work, plastering, chimney sweep, tile repairs and hauling. Griffith, Main 2W.

LACE curtains to launder, also counterpanes, quilts, blankets; reasonable. Main 3450.

THE job work of the late Henry Gray has been sold to T. C. Jones. Phone 2585. Ashpits cleaned

ASHPITS cleaning a specialty and job work done. Main 3193J, Anderson.

EXPERT vacuum cleaning; noiseless machines; estimate given. Ph. 3242W.

BEST price paid for young calves. 210 E. El Paso. Main 3929J

SECOND-HAND vault front; must be cheap. R-41, Gazette

SAFETY razor blades sharpened. Morse, 111 E. Huerfano St.

Razor blades sharpened. Sun Drug and Fiedler's cigar store.

BOARD AND ROOMS

TWO of rooms, or single room with sleeping porch; steam heat; close in; for or without board. 329 E. Kiowa

GOOD clean rooms; hot water heat; first-class board, at reasonable rates. 1 Tejon St

ROOMS and board at 327 North Weber. Quiet

MRS. WOMACK—432 N. Nevada. Steam heat

STORAGE & TRANSFER

The combination, experience, carefulness, promptness and price that established our reputation as packers and movers of furniture, experienced men, modern storage are for use. The Smith Storage and Transfer Co. Phone 100. 2 E. Kiowa

STORAGE MILLER—We store goods right. 107-111 S. Nevada

FOUND

FOUND—The way to recover lost articles. Just put a lost ad in The Gazette. We guarantee the return of any article or no charge for the ad.

Wants

FOR RENT HOUSES Furnished

OUR HOME—A nicely furnished four-room cottage on car line, modern except heat; best of plumbing, good basement, reasonable rates to desirable tenants. Phone 357

5-ROOM tent cottage, big sleeping porch with south exposure; gas, electric lights. Inquire at 329 E. Kiowa. Phone 3095-J.

NICELY furnished modern house, 6 rooms, two sleeping porches, tent cottage, chicken houses, lot 75x150. Main 4057W

TWO and three-room furnished apartments, two blocks from postoffice. $10 and $15. Apply 9 South Wahsatch

3-ROOM apartment, private bath, thoroughly heated, reasonable. 304 E. Monument

MODERN furnished five-room bungalow with sleeping porches, garden and chicken yards. 843 E. Willamette

4-ROOM cottage, furnished, sleeping porch, modern except heat. 326 E. Cache la Poudre

FIVE-ROOM upper flat, strictly modern, heat furnished, 326 E. Cache la Poudre.

4-ROOM upper flat, modern, heat furnished, no children. 1924 N. Tejon. Phone Main 922

FOR RENT, FURNISHED
A cozy, 3-room cottage. Inquire 1632 Washington Ave.

ALL or part of 7-room modern house, sleeping porch, piano. 1229 N. Tejon. Call or phone 2111 before 3 p. m.

COTTAGE, four rooms and bath, partly furnished. 729 E. Boulder. Apply 848 E. Willamette

5-ROOM brick bungalow, modern with sleeping porch and garage. 1220 N. Custer. Phone 3469W

LARGE three-room furnished cottage, sunny and clean, porches. 1411 N. Wahsatch

4-ROOM furnished flat, ground floor, modern, cheap. 604 E. Cache la Poudre St

COTTAGE with sleeping porch, choice residence section. 1715 Wood. Phone Main 2860

A COZY cottage, 3 rooms and bath. Inquire 511 N. Wahsatch Ave

3-ROOM cottage, with sleeping porch. Main 3862J

3 COZY rooms, cheap for the winter to right party. 402 S. Nevada

FOUR rooms, modern flat, first floor. 225 N. Weber. Phone 3609J

5-ROOM, cozy, sunny furnished cottage, cheap. 306 S. Weber

6-ROOM house, modern, beautifully furnished. 27 Boulder crescent

5-ROOM house, with bath and sleeping porch. 734 E. Cache la Poudre

FIVE rooms, bath, electric light, gas and coal ranges. 2210 North Nevada

12 ROOMS, furnished, at 624 N. Weber, for rent cheap. Phone Main 849.

FIVE or six rooms, modern, close in. Inquire 31 S. Corona

FOR SALE FURNITURE

EVERY DAY IS BARGAIN DAY AT THE DOUGLAS FURNITURE HOUSE
31 S. CASCADE AVE.
LOOK—WHAT DO YOU THINK OF THESE?

A fine kitchen cabinet at	$10.00
A nice Axminster rug at	11.00
An excellent fluff rug at	7.50
Good ingrain rugs at $1.50 up	4.50
Cook stoves $2.50 to	10.00
Heating stoves $2.50 to	16.00
Steel ranges $4.00 to	125.00

Dressers, tables, chairs, beds and mattresses at very low prices. Follow the crowd to our place; it will do you good. CASH IF YOU HAVE IT, TIME IF YOU WANT IT

QUITTING business, sale begins Dec. 5. Prices slaughtered. Weaver's New and Second-hand Store, 521 Colo. Ave., Colo. City

BEDDING, furniture and other useful articles. Apply at 517 E. Boulder

GRADUATE OSTEOPATH

DR. G. W. PAULY

and wife, graduates of osteopathy, Kirksville, Mo., under Dr. A. T. Still. Osteopathy corrects the cause of diseases, and thereby prevents further disease. Office 201-202-203-204 DeGraff Bldg., 118 N. Tejon St. Phone Main 1701. Residence, 1582 N. Nevada. Phone Main 906.

We will show you to your satisfaction the cause of your trouble

DR. E. E. CONWAY

Graduate and post work under specialists; consultation and examination free if by appointment. Phone or call 6 El Paso Bank Bldg., or phone Red 51

DRS. J. P. O. Givens and Laura B. Givens, graduates under Dr. Still, founder of osteopathy; acute and chronic diseases treated. Calls answered. Office over Busy Corner

DRESSMAKING

HOLIDAY PRICES—Tailored suits made from $10 to $15; dresses $5. Alterations reasonable. Mrs. E. L. Cook, 131 S. Nevada. Phone M 1840

QUEEN CITY College of Dressmaking and Tailoring. Satisfaction guaranteed. Laura G. Abendshien, instructor. Phone M. 318. El Paso Bank Bldg.

EVENING and afternoon gowns, alterations and remodeling on such. Main 1893

DRESSMAKING by the day; very reasonable; city references. Phone Main 2558.

COMPETENT dressmaker will go out by the day; reasonable. Please call 1709

FOR RENT OFFICES

FOR RENT—One furnished office in Gazette Bldg. Apply business office.

FOR RENT—Office rooms, single or en suite. Gazette building. Apply Gazette Business Office.

Wants

FOR RENT HOUSES Unfurnished

6-r MOD except heat, midway between Manitou and near car line, $10. Snap. THE MORATH INVESTMENT CO., 404-406 Exchange Nat. Bank

4-ROOM unfurn. rustic cottage, modern except heat, 296 Cheyenne Ave., $20 month. Ph. 1875 afternoons

MODERN 5-room house, in fine condition; east front, on corner. 314 North Chestnut. W. E. McClung, Main 62.

ONE 3-room and 4-room cottages, recently refinished inside and out, very reasonable. 312-316 N. El Paso. Ph. 464

4-ROOM house, unfurnished. 226 S. Weber

SIX-ROOM house, modern except heat, close in. 26 E. Fountain St

5-ROOM apartment, heat, hot water. THE COLUMBIA, 1336 N. Weber

6 ROOM modern house, except heat. Call at 326 E. Kiowa

LATONIA apartment. See janitor or phone 745

8-ROOM cottage, close in. Inquire 428 E. Pikes Peak Ave.

4 ROOMS, bath, range, light, car line, south front, east. Phone 903

4-ROOM house, partly modern. 625 E. St. Vrain St

7-ROOM modern house, 421 E. Boulder. Apply 419 E. Boulder.

12-ROOM House, 930 N. Weber. Inquire Smith Packing Co.

6 ROOMS, modern except heat, $10. 1006 Colorado Ave., Colorado City

APARTMENT at the Barton. Phone 2498 or call 116 N. Wahsatch

MONEY TO LOAN

WE REPRESENT SEVERAL CLIENTS WHO ARE ANXIOUS TO MAKE SMALL LOANS FROM $1,000 TO $3,000 ON COLO. SPRINGS REAL ESTATE

WILLS, SPACKMAN & KENT
15 GAZETTE BUILDING
PHONE 350

MONEY TO LOAN

On dry farming lands, irrigated ranches or city property at lowest rates. I make no chattel loans, but if you want cheap money on real estate, and want it quick, call or phone

W. W. WILLIAMSON
40-41 Bank Block. Phone Main 476

MONEY TO LOAN on furniture, pianos, diamonds, horses, cattle, or anything of value; easy payments; confidential. The Private Loan Bank, C. W. Bohannon, Alex Koehler. Rooms 8-9, 24 S. Tejon St. Main 1587

$25.00 UP to loan on pianos, household goods, cattle, autos; lowest rates, no delays. City Loan Bank, 31 Bank Bldg

EVERYTHING IN LOANS AND INSURANCE. DAVIS DAVIS, 25 First Nat'l Bank Bldg. Ph. M 170.

BUSINESS CHANCES

FOR SALE—Weekly paper and job plant in Colorado town of about 5,000. Good thing for right party. Present owner unable to look after the property, so is willing to dispose of same at the right price. For particulars, address X. Y. Z., care Gazette, Colorado Springs, Colo.

BUSINESS CHANCES

An exceptional opportunity is offered to a bright young man with office experience and some money in a paying real estate, brokerage and agency business; with good salary. Address T-79, Gazette

STUDIO FOR SALE

Finely located, good trade, cheap rent; no better opening anywhere. Have good reasons for selling. Address T-75 Gazette

FOR SALE—A proven money maker. A business taking in $75 per day. Investigate. I can prove it. Address T-76 Gazette

GROCERY, confectionery and lunch counter for sale cheap. Fine location. 31 S. Tejon

TO TRADE

TRADE equity in 6-r suburban cottage, modern except heat (mortgage $750) for clear quarter section land, clear lots or will assume on close-in house or trade for land or city property elsewhere. Address C, Box 253, City

FOR RENT Miscellaneous

FOR RENT—Barn suitable for garage. 123 E. Washington. Phone M 932

HOMESTEADS

A FEW choice homesteads, one day's drive east of Colo. Springs. Will locate you for $25.00. Main 1782

PATENTS

PATENTS OBTAINED—Fifteen years' experience. John G. Powell, Mercantile Bldg., Denver, Colo.

PERSONAL

PILES no longer a terror. Painless home treatment, no drugs, no operation. Free information. Box 899, Colorado Springs

CHIROPRACTORS

COULTRUP & COULTRUP, CHIROPRACTORS, 236 E. Pikes Peak. Telephone Main 868

S. R. SOMERS, Edith E. Somers, Chiropractors. Opp. 1st M. E. Church, 123 E. Bijou

CAPSHAWS, "THE PIONEERS," 38 First Nat'l Bank Bldg. Ph. 1221

PENSIONS

T. [illegible]
Fire Insurance
Have all the late consular laws. See me. 1903 South Tejon St., Colorado Springs, Colo.

WELL IMPROVED RANCH CLOSE TO COLORADO SPRINGS

560 acres of very fine ranch land, 125 acres in cultivation. Raises hay, oats, wheat and corn. 40 acres meadow land for hay. Over 300 acres in pasture. Any amount of water on place. Two living springs, never dry. Small reservoir. Improvements consist of a good eight room house, basement under whole house. Very large corrugated iron barn. This ranch is all fenced and cross-fenced. Property is clear of incumbrance. This is one of the best dry ranches in El Paso county. Only 12 miles from here. Let us show it to you.

THE BENNETT-SHELLENBERGER REALTY CO.
6 East Pikes Peak Ave. Telephone Main 263

Wants

FOR RENT ROOMS Furnished

313 E. KIOWA ST

Suite modern rooms, sleeping porch, furnished for housekeeping, front and back parlors, close in, reasonable rates

IF you are looking for a cool home, call and see my up-to-date flat, 2 rooms and fine sleeping porch, also one room, first floor, housekeeping. 317 E. San Rafael. Phone Red M

"N. PROSPECT"—Front rooms, light housekeeping, heat, hot and cold water, piano, range, pantry, $10. Phone 4006W

THOROUGHLY modern furnished apartment with sleeping porch, well heated, 604 E. Monument

STEAM HEATED rooms, sleeping porches. Suite 2 rooms, private bath, close in. 28 W. Bijou

TWO nice housekeeping rooms, light, heat, bath, $10 month. 1 E. Willamette

NEAT cozy modern rooms, close in, very reasonable, kitchen privileges. 19 E. Bijou

COMPLETELY furnished modern suite with sleeping porch. Phone 597, or call 805 N. Wahsatch

HEATED clean and cozy small flats with baths, sunny sleeping rooms, hot water, gas, etc. 326 E. Pampa

FOR RENT $5 for well furnished room, convenient for housekeeping, telephone, plenty of heat. 7 N. Weber

TWO or three private housekeeping rooms, very reasonable. Call M 1873. 528 E. Huerfano

HOUSEKEEPING apt., modern, first floor, private entrance. 127 E. Boulder

FURNISHED rooms for sleeping, strictly modern. 316 E. Platte. Phone 3360R

SUITE, 2 rooms, sleeping porch, private bath. 30 N. Weber

ENTIRE first floor, 3 large rooms, mod., in close in. 21 E. Platte

TWO front rooms housekeeping, 19 N. Weber

SUITE of warm housekeeping rooms, suitable for girls. 16 E. Platte

MODERN room. 815 N. Cascade. Main 1599

2 OR 4 room apts., mod., private baths, heat, light, near college. Phone 2198

FURNISHED mod. in apartment. 428 E. Pikes Peak Ave.

TWO nicely furnished housekeeping rooms, close in. 425 E. St. Vrain

ONE large room, close in, men only; winter rates. 31 E. St. Vrain

NICE south front, south sleeping porch. 801 N. Weber

[illegible] Dale St. [illegible]

AUTOMOBILES

5-PASSENGER Chalmers, tires good and motor good, original paint on car and in good condition, for sale cheap. Appleson, Jack Rabbit, just overhauled and painted very cheap. ROUSE-STEPHENS AUTO CO., 9-11 N. Cascade

BARGAINS IN USED CARS
One Chalmers 40, fine condition. 1 Chalmers 36, fine condition. 1 Columbus electric, cheap. Beecher Motor Co., 111 N. Cascade

FOR SALE—Twin Indian motorcycle, run only 1,000 miles, price is right. Come in and look it over. Rouse-Stephens Auto Co. Phone Main 1068.

1910 SINGLE Excelsior motorcycle, excellent condition, and price is right. Inquire 17 S. Cascade

WANTED TO BUY. Will pay cash for late model Ford or other small car, in good condition. Box 246.

LIGHT roadster, fully equipped, cheap for cash. Stratton Motor Co., rear of Gazette

Watch and Clock Repairing

WATCHES cleaned 50c, mainspring, 50c; work guaranteed. We buy old gold and silver. S. Klein, 16 E. Huerfano. Phone 541.

CLAIRVOYANTS

MADAM ELLOON
322 E. FOUNTAIN ST

World renowned; her marvelous predictions, most reliable truest, scientific palmist, trance clairvoyant, psychic healer.

14 YRS. a citizen of Colo. Springs; MRS. SAMPSON noted psychic; all work guaranteed. Readings daily. Spiritual meetings Sun. 7 p.m. Hours, eve. 2 sharp. 110 N. Nevada. Phone 3334J.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

MY fine new mahogany piano cheap for cash, or can give part time; must sell. P. O. Box 978

SHOE REPAIRING

QUICK and first-class work while you wait at Paterson's Shoe Shop, 121 E. Kiowa St. Phone Main 1276.

Wants

FOR SALE Real Estate

A LAND BARGAIN

In the beautiful Historic Jimmy Camp Valley, close in, good soil; shallow water, shelter and sunshine.

HOMESTEADS

Less than 30 homesteads left in eastern El Paso county. If you want one, come in NOW

JOHN LENNOX
Agricultural Lands, Loans and Investments
28 N. Tejon St

FOR SALE—Good five-room house, sewer connection, water in house, 100 ft. cement walk, two large lots, good location, price $850, can make some terms. If you want a real bargain see owner at 618 West Platte

I HAVE a house at 121 W. Mill St. that will sell very cheap for cash, or trade for [illegible]. Phone Main 741

FOR SALE Miscellaneous

Pierce bike like new. $15.00
A fine motor, with lamp and horn. 55.00
$40.00 bike tires. 3.75
4.50 bike tires. 3.50
4.00 bike tires. 3.00
3.00 bike tires. 2.75
3.00 bike tires. 2.00
6.00 motor lamp. 4.50
Motorcycle tires are cheaper than ever. See us if you want the best prices on motorcycle supplies. One-third off on gloves and goggles.
STRATTON MOTOR CO.
Rear Gazette Bldg.

RADIATOR COVERS

Make your car easy to start and keep your engine from freezing by using one of our made-to-order covers, $2.50 to $5. Boss Rubber Co., 19 E. Kiowa

FOR SALE—Weekly paper and job plant in Colorado town of about 5,000. Good thing for right party. Present owner unable to look after the property, so is willing to dispose of same at the right price. For particulars, address X. Y. Z., care Gazette, Colorado Springs, Colo.

A FEW of those excellent Dundee tailored suits unclaimed for $10, $12 and $15. Dundee Woolen Mills, 124 E. Pikes Peak Ave.

SHOTGUN, Sixteen gauge, double-barreled, hammerless, never been used. 1425 N. Royer. Phone Main 2244W

$375 HIGH GRADE piano, $225 cash, if taken before Saturday, Dec. 5. 3 [illegible]. Address P. O. Box 58, City

5 SACKS kiln 2 $1.00, block wood 500 per 100 lbs. J. P. Hass & Co. Phone 690. 321 W. Bijou St

HOUSES from 1 to 5 rooms to be moved. Second hand lumber and kindling. Swisher, 609 S. Weber

TWO silk basque dresses, white wool dress, gray suit, checked coat, size 8, no sickness. 219 N. Wahsatch

SPLIT kindling, 8 sacks $1.50, 11 sacks $2. Main 141

DRESSER, iron bed, spring and mattress, cheap. 707 S. Tejon St

GRAVEL for sale. Let me gravel your driveway or yard. Stark, Main 2447

BEAUTIFUL jointed rag dolls made to order. Phone 2570

GOOD lumber for sale cheap. Phone 3401. 531 Colo. Ave., Colo. City

SEWING machine for sale or rent. 24 E. Costilla

HORSES AND VEHICLES

GOOD work or delivery horse, light express wagon. 707 S. Tejon St

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

R. W. HUNTER, fine piano tuning. 117 E. Pikes Peak, rear. Phone Main 1290

MONEY WANTED

WANTED—$500 on first mortgage on improved farm. S-79, Gazette

FOR RENT ROOMS Unfurnished

2-ROOM apartment for housekeeping. 524 N. Weber. Phone 3586J

FOR SALE RANCHES

160 A. IMPROVED ranch, close, easy terms, sale or rent. Box 626, city

LEGAL NOTICES

Colorado Springs, Colorado,
December 4, 1914

NOTICE—TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Payment will be made to the Arvid Olson Investment and Building Company and to the J. C. St. John Plumbing and Heating Company, ten (10) days from date hereof according to the terms of the contracts, for the erection and completion of an addition to the Helen Hunt School Building, Colorado Springs, Colorado.

T. J. FOX,
Secretary School District No. 11 in the County of El Paso, State of Colorado.

Wants

LOST

WILL the party who took the Cornell wheel by mistake from in front of The Gazette office kindly return same, or leave some word regarding its whereabouts at The Gazette office?

LOST—Lady's old gold watch, closed case, on leather fob, Nov. 23rd, between E. Columbia St. and Cache la Poudre St. Reward for return to Gazette office

LOST—Between North park and 700 block and East Boulder, a gold watch bracelet, Saturday evening. Reward if returned to The Gazette

LOST—Small, round brooch with cluster of five flowers having diamond in center of each. Sunday. Reward. Return to Gazette

LOST—Sat. evening, black handbag containing $10 bill, $1 bill, check for $5, made out to Joel Scott. Reward. Return to Gazette

NOW 16 cameo breastpin in blue velvet case, between Palmer Blvd. and 300 N. Weber, or on Institute. Reward at Gazette

IVER JOHNSON bicycle taken from in front of Gazette 19th. Thursday, Dec. 3. Return to Gazette

LOST—Octagonal hub cap from Abbott-Detroit machine, on Canon City road. Reward for return to Gazette

LOST—Pocket ledger from Intermountain wagon, valuable to owner only. Reward at Gazette office

LOST—Sat. Nov. 28, lady's long black pocketbook, with one $10 bill and change. Reward at this office

LOST—Small brown purse in P. O. containing $5 bill, key and some change. Please return to this office

LOST—Bar pin set with pearls between Busy Corner and Santa Fe depot

LOST—Lady's gold watch, leather fob with small Mississippi A. and M. seal. Reward at Gazette office

LOST—Lady's gold watch with chain bracelet. Suitable reward for return to Gazette office

LOST—Between the Acacia hotel and Peoria apartments, a black Persian lamb neckpiece. Reward. Return Gaz.

LOST—Between 228 E. Pikes Peak and Golden Rule grocery, pair glasses. Return to Gazette office

GOLD chain necklace, pendant with pearls attached, possibly on Manitou car. Reward at Gazette

LOST—Saturday, $5 bill pinned to Title and Trust deposit slip. Reward if returned to Gazette office

LOST—Boy's sealskin cap at Odeon theater Saturday afternoon. Return this office, reward

LOST—Link cuff button, green stone, probably in Monument Valley park. Reward, Gazette.

$10 BILL Monday, near Antlers hotel. Liberal reward. Gazette

LOST—Bunch of keys in south end. Reward. Gazette

BUNDLE of sadd. laundry. Return to Gazette. Reward

LOST—Pearl handle knife, two blades. Reward. Rev. Chapman, City Hall

LOST—Single-bar [illegible] wheel, No. 216232. Reward to Gazette

SMALL tan pocketbook, possibly in business district. Reward at Gaz.

LOST—Title about 25 miles east of city. Reward if returned to this office

LOST—Tortoise-shell spectacles in black case. Please return to this office

LOST—Hub cap for Packard machine. Phone Main 3846

LOST—Left-hand glove (man's), fur lined. Please leave at Gazette

FOLDING billbook containing money and papers. Reward at Gazette

ONE silk lined tan glove, size 9, right hand. Return to Gazette. Reward

LOST—Man's dark gray overcoat from auto. Return to Gazette. Reward

POULTRY SUNDRIES

THOROUGHBRED S. C. R. I. Red cockerels $2. 1631 N. Royer

HOW CRIMINALS IN BORNEO ARE EXECUTED

The Ranee in the December Wide World Magazine

Criminals in Sarawak are executed by the kris with which weapon my servant Subu was wonderfully expert. A kris is a curious looking dagger straight and flat, the blade double edged, 18 inches long, with a sharp point. It is inserted in the cavity of the condemned man's right shoulder and thrust diagonally across the body through the heart, causing instantaneous death. "Do they never tremble?" I would ask Subu. "No," he said, "they do not tremble. They smoke cigarettes while their grave is being dug and sometimes they eat betel nut and sirih. Then when I tell them to sit on the brink of their grave as though they were sitting on the edge of their bed, they lie down their afternoon siesta. We always parted good friends, Subu and I, and very often we talked of the world, the place of execution.

"The condemned never knew when their last moment had come for they sat placidly smoking until Subu approached from behind them, and with one blow of the kris sent them into eternity. Why will people fret too much about trifles?" that makes one frightened of death, Subu would say. "We take it just as it comes and consider that Allah has chosen the best moment to end our lives. Many such murderers have I sent to their peace," he often said to me. "I am an old man now, but I hope Allah in his mercy will permit me to kris 10 more before he gathers me into paradise. Just 10 more, Ranee, and then I shall consider my work is done." Poor old Subu! In spite of his bloodthirsty words he possessed a tender heart. He was [illegible] and kind [illegible]

Railroad Time Tables

DENVER & RIO GRANDE

Effective November 8, 1914
City Ticket Office, 123 E. Pikes Peak Ave. Phone Main 96.

SUBURBAN, EAST AND WEST

No	TO	Leaves
4	Salt Lake City and Pacific Coast	10 35 am
5	Salt Lake City and Pacific Coast	11 45 am
9	Pueblo, Canon City, Kansas City and St. Louis	2.55 pm
11	Pueblo, Wichita, Kansas City and St. Louis	6 10 pm
15	Salida, Leadville, Grand Junction, Ouray, Telluride, Alamosa and Durango	10 [illegible] pm

NORTH TO DENVER AND DENVER CONNECTIONS

No	FROM	Leaves
16	Grand Junction, Leadville, Telluride, Ouray, Salida, Durango and Alamosa	4 45 am
12	Pueblo, St. Louis, Kansas City and Wichita	9 25 am
10	Canon City, Pueblo, St. Louis and Kansas City	1 55 pm
4	Pacific Coast and Salt Lake	3 45 pm
2	Pacific Coast and Salt Lake	5 45 pm

Trains to Denver are from Denver.

41	7 30 am	42	8 35 am
43	11 00 am	44	11 35 am
45	4 10 pm	46	5 00 pm

SANTA FE

Union Station, East Pikes Peak Avenue
Corrected to November 8, 1914

COLORADO SPRINGS TO DENVER

No.	Leave Colorado Springs	Arrive Denver
7	4 05 am	7 00 am
5	7 25 am	10 00 am
607	11 40 am	2 25 pm
11	3 15 pm	5 30 pm
3	7 00 pm	9 30 pm

DENVER TO COLORADO SPRINGS

No.	Leave Denver	Arrive Colo. Springs
12	9 00 am	11 40 am
2	12 15 pm	2 45 pm
610	1 40 pm	6 15 pm
6	7 45 pm	10 20 pm
8	11 40 pm	2 00 am

EASTBOUND AND CALIFORNIA

8	For Pueblo	2 05 am
12	Kansas City and Chicago	11 45 am
610	Kansas City and Chicago, California Limited connection	6 40 pm
6	Kansas City and Chicago	10 30 pm

C. C. HOLT, City Passenger Agent
Phone Main 183

COLORADO & SOUTHERN LINES

119 East Pikes Peak Avenue
Phone Main 161
Effective November 8, 1914

No	NORTHBOUND	Leave
7	For Denver, St. Joseph, Kansas City, St. Louis, north and west, Puget Sound, California	4 05 am
607	For Denver, Omaha, Chicago and East, De Luxe for California	7 25 am
11	For Denver	11 40 am
3	For Denver, Kansas City, St. Joseph, St. Louis, Omaha, Chicago and East	3 15 pm
	SOUTHBOUND	
8	For Texas, Louisiana, Florida and Gulf Coast Points	7.00 pm
12	For Pueblo	2 05 am
2	Pueblo and Trinidad Fast Mail	11.45 am
610	For Pueblo	2 50 pm
6	For Pueblo	6 20 pm
		10:30 pm

G. H. LOGAN, Commercial Agent.

ROCK ISLAND LINES

Effective Sunday, November, 29

No	LEAVE COLORADO SPRINGS.	Depart
8	Rocky Mountain Limited for Omaha and Chicago	9 [illegible] am
10	Colorado Flyer for Kansas City and St. Louis	1:00 pm
6	Eastern Express for Omaha, Chicago, Kansas City, St. Louis	8:00 pm
8	For Pueblo	8.00 am
	ARRIVE IN COLORADO SPRINGS	
8	From Pueblo	11 [illegible] am
5	Colorado Express from Chicago, Omaha, Kansas City, St. Louis	7:30 am
30	Colorado Flyer from Kansas City and St. Louis	11.30 am
7	Rocky Mountain Limited from Chicago and Omaha	[illegible]
6	From Pueblo	5:40 pm

R. S. TORRINGTON, City Passenger Agent
2 East Pikes Peak Avenue

COLORADO MIDLAND

(MIDLAND ROUTE)
121 East Pikes Peak Ave. Phone 476

All trains arrive and depart from Santa Fe Colorado Midland station, East Pikes Peak avenue

No		
5	For Leadville, Aspen, Glenwood Springs, Grand Junction, Salt Lake and Pacific Coast	12:20 pm
11	For Leadville, Cripple Creek, Ouray, Glenwood, Leadville	11 40 am
6	From Ouray and Leadville, Glenwood, Leadville	6 50 am
8	From Cripple Creek, Victor	11 05 am

THE CRIPPLE CREEK TRIP

Effective November 8, 1914

3	Daily, Leave Colo. Springs	11 50 am
	Arrive Cripple Creek	2 35 pm
4	Daily, Leave Cripple Creek	4 05 pm
	Arrive Colorado Springs	6 50 pm

All trains arrive and depart from the Santa Fe Colorado & Southern station, Colorado Springs

MISSOURI PACIFIC

Effective Nov. 8, 1914
City Ticket Office, 123 E. Pikes Peak Ave. Phone Main 96

Arrive		Depart
9.15 am	St. Louis, Sedalia, Kansas City, St. Joseph, Atchison, Leavenworth, Wichita and Hot Springs, Ark., daily	6.10 pm
3:30 pm	East Mail, St. Louis, Hot Springs, Kansas City, St. Joseph, Atchison, Leavenworth	2.55 pm

INTERESTING LETTER FROM THE BATTLE FRONT

The man has suffered an awful rout in the terrible battle, frame left out. But the enemy's losses have been defeated on the banks of the river (name deleted). [illegible] General D[illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] (censor) [illegible] the rest of the page was torn off by the censor.

F. W. in Seattle Sun

The above label is used by the Colorado Springs Gazette by the Allied Printing Trades Council because it employs none but members of the Allied Printing Trades in all its departments

THE STORY OF THE WOMAN WHO LEFT SUFFRAGE A FORTUNE

Romance, Records of Achievement and Myth Centered Around Mrs. Frank Leslie, Baroness of Bazus, Who Died Recently, Leaving an Estate Estimated at $2,000,000 to Woman's Cause

From the Kansas City Star.

Romance aplenty, a record of many achievements and a considerable quantity of myth go to make up the life story of Mrs. Frank Leslie, the Baroness de Bazus, who died in New York recently.

That there is a record of many achievements involved in the story of her life is shown by the estate she left, estimated to be worth $2,000,000. This fortune bears all the more evidence of great work because it had been built up in the place of an indebtedness of $300,000 which was left to her at her husband's death in 1880. And in this connection comes also a part of the myth, for there are some who say that she had invaluable help in building up anew the fortune out of the ruins of the old. But as the story is generally told, Mrs. Leslie did it all with her own little brains.

Fortune to Woman Suffrage.

Even the most uncharitable persons, however, could not deny that the chief work in retrieving the position of the bankrupt concern must be attributed to the brain of the remarkable Mrs. Leslie. And no less remarkable than the building up of this fortune is the way in which it is to be used according to her will. The residue of the estate was bequeathed to the cause of woman suffrage. The trustee of the fund is Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, president of the International Woman Suffrage alliance, for whom Mrs. Leslie more than once expressed the greatest admiration.

The details of how the fortune is to be used were not set forth in the will. The money was simply left to be used for the promotion of woman suffrage as Mrs. Catt's judgment should direct.

Interest in the cause of woman was one of the big things in Mrs. Leslie's life. In speaking and writing she many times voiced her thankfulness for the wonderful opportunities which had opened up to women in the later days. As she saw it the field of endeavor practically is unlimited, but in earlier times she had seen it as quite a different field, one of very narrow boundaries.

Her Age a Moot Question.

The span of this woman life's was great enough to allow the observation of vast changes. Respect for the memory of the remarkable woman need not stand in the way of naming her age, but, oddly enough, that is not so easy as it might seem, since there is considerable difference of opinion on the point. "Who's who" is responsible for a great many biographical sketches which say Mrs. Leslie was born in 1831. But there are those claiming to have known her well who move the date of her birth back 20 years.

The uncertainty in regard to the date of her birth gives way to agreement concerning the place and the name she bore as a child. She was originally Miriam Florence Folline of New Orleans, a daughter of parents descended from Huguenot immigrants.

As Mrs. Leslie told the story of early years, hers was a starved and pinched childhood. She lived in New Orleans until her marriage, just 14 years and 8 months.

Miriam was in New York at about 18 or 19—a very beautiful and talented girl. She had begun to write for publication in her fifteenth year, so perhaps she made some attempt to earn a living by writing when she went north.

A Picture of Womanly Beauty.

In certain biographies it is set down that she married David Charles Peacock, who is believed to have been a newspaper man in New York in 1854, and always the addition is made that the marriage was romantic and a failure, and at any rate that she divorced him after a very few years.

Described about this time she makes a fine picture, which was true of her for many a year. Her eyes were luminous orbs of a soft gray; her hair was a waving mass of coppery gold. Her features, for all her fairness, had an exquisite cameo cast. Her skin was delicately fine, and of an even matchless color. Her neck, shoulders and bosom were exquisitely moulded. Her form was fairly shaped and sinuous in movement; her feet were small, her hands were, indeed, the least attractive thing about her. She talked well; her smile was infectious and her laugh, her presence and her address were most captivating.

About this time Ephraim George Squier, who had won high repute in journalism, archeology and diplomacy and had carried on explorations for our government in Central America, "swam into her ken." Scholar, traveler, man of the world as he was he fell madly in love with Miriam. They were married. Squier was sent on an official mission to Peru and his bride went with him. They returned to New York in the following year and set up housekeeping.

Wrote for Leslie Publications.

Here the tale becomes confused. An authorized legend tells how Miriam, or as she now preferred, Florence, began writing for the Frank Leslie publications. Frank Leslie, who was not Frank Leslie but Henry Carter, was born in London in 1812 and married hither with a young English wife who bore him two sons. Carter, or Leslie, as he called himself, had established Frank Leslie's Illustrated Paper in 1855 and pushed it to some success, adding other publications until they formed quite a bunch. The lovely Mrs. Squier may well have been one of the writers he employed.

Leslie was by way of being a swell in these days. He was a rather coarse grained Englishman with a layer of skin-deep elegance. What tired him of his gentle English wife, the mother of his children, one may not say now, but, he proclaimed that she was not his wife at all and proceeded to cast her off.

Things were going badly for Squier. He had some kind of a job in Leslie's establishment, and his wife now had one also. But he was losing his grip. Then divorce papers were served on him.

Now, wedding bells and a gorgeous lodging on the avenue for Mrs. Miriam Florence Peacock Squier Leslie. It was in 1875 that era began. She developed new qualities; became a business woman; went daily with Leslie to the office and ran the establishment down town.

When the Crash Came.

They took a trip to San Francisco, and she wrote "From Gotham to the Golden Gate." It was heyday for the beautiful Miriam. The became a crash. The establishment ran into bankruptcy in 1877, and it was hard scrabbling for Frank Leslie until he died suddenly in 1880.

The courts and the creditors had put the firm's affairs in the hands of a very able, quiet, red headed, red bearded man, Isaac N. England, publisher of the New York Sun, and by steady management he retrieved the position of the concern. Mrs. Leslie finally got it back, incumbered to some extent, but in good shape.

And now for a few years she once more enjoyed herself to the full. She always lived in hotels after that. The love of grandeur now began to obsess her.

There was a certain good looking stalwart, middle aged and somewhat fairy Frenchman, calling himself the Marquis de Leuville, who laid violent siege to her heart, which capitulated. Her cooler judgment, however, held her in check, and she gave him his walking papers instead of her hand.

Married to Willie Wilde.

She went abroad. In London she was presented to Lady Wilde, the mother of Oscar. Incidentally, she met "Willie" Wilde, Oscar's six-foot brother. Not long after he came to America, proposed for her hand and was joyously accepted.

Willie Wilde was 47 and she was nearly so. This was in 1891. But again there was something wrong. Willie was a disappointment. He would not work. So they were divorced in 1893.

Mrs. Leslie now leased her establishment to a syndicate and traveled and on her return founded her salon.

The people who surrounded her harked back to the mental picture of the salon at its best, with the crowd of gentle egotists moving in and fro in the comfortable room, hailing each other with a cheerfulness that was supposedly foreign, saluting with as good an imitation of the grand manner as they could master, and saying what things of flattery they could compass to the curious figure made to simulate a long departed youth who occupied a chair of state on a dais.

Under the mask of great age lay the traces of great beauty that could not be forgotten. Amid the inanities and surface smartness and the simpering smiles there flashed at times from the figure in the chair bits of clear intuition and acute observation.

Came Back With a Title.

One thing she had learned from her De Leuville experience, namely, that any one almost can take up a title of nobility in America. How much better if you can find a real one that nobody is using, like a discarded derby, grown dusty, on a back hall hat rack. All you have to do is to put it on. Better still if the owner will pay with it for five dollars. Anyway, she came back from Europe the Baroness de Bazus, with a fine family history to back it, and so remained to her dying day.

SUPERSTITION IN THE SOLOMON ISLANDS

Joseph Heighton in the December Wide World Magazine.

One of the most extraordinary practices among the natives of Guadalcanar, in the Solomon Islands, is the use of what is known as the "vele," which is supposed to have the power of causing death to the person against whom it is employed. The "vele" has the appearance of a baby's small wicker-work rattle, and is generally inclosed in a little bag, which is again carefully placed in a bamboo box, zealously guarded by the owner.

When the latter wishes to cause the death of an enemy he takes the "vele" between the little finger and the second finger of the left hand, and then searches for the object of his hate, looking carefully to right and left to make sure he is observed by no one.

Having found his enemy he stands at full height, stretching out his arm and the "vele" towards him, at the same time turning his face from him, and hissing out various curses. The person he hissed then turns to see who has hissed. The "vele" man then turns away, holding the "vele" behind him, still pointing to his enemy, who comes running towards him, apparently unconsciously, and staggers round him.

The "vele" man then turns round, and with the "vele" makes a movement towards his enemy's right and left breast, knees, toes, the small of the back, shoulder-blades, and temples. The "vele" man then calls to his enemy to "sit up," go to the village and say, "I have 'veled' you," at the same time naming the time when the "vele" will begin to work.

Such is the belief in the power of the "vele" that at the hour mentioned a man who has been "veled" is convulsed in a delirium, apparently of fright, enduring great pain in the parts indicated by the "vele" man. Death very quickly ensues, and when the "vele" man hears the cries of mourning he returns to his own village.

No one has ever been able to explain in what mysterious manner the "vele" acts as a death-dealing instrument, but the key to the mystery seems to lie in the abnormal superstition of the Melanesian native.

"WIRELESS STATIONS" IN ROMAN TIMES

From the December Wide World Magazine.

A few miles north of Marseilles, and within easy walk of the tram to Aix-en-Provence, lies a typical provencal village that tourists usually miss. It was founded by the Romans during their occupation of the south of France, and is built in accordance with the customs of that time. The houses appear to be perched on top of each other, but on closer inspection are found to be built on ledges on a hillside. This hill is the most interesting feature of the place. What appears as a solitary crag is in reality a castle, the rooms, fortifications, etc., being cut out of the solid rock and forming a fortress practically impregnable in those days. At the side of the castle is a round tower, about 40 feet in height and seven feet in diameter. The interior of this tower acted as the "wireless station" in Roman times. The interior consisted of a series of pigeon lofts, from which the birds, bearing messages, were sent direct to Rome. The whole of the interior was constructed of a very hard cement, which, with the wear of ages, is now slowly decaying, and only one perfect "loft" now remains. There was accommodation for about 250 pairs of birds, together with an abundant water and grain supply, the attendants being quartered in the castle.

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